Supporting the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Political Declaration on the Prevention of Drug Abuse, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime in West Africa, adopted at the 35th Ordinary Session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS
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Regional Programme for West Africa 2010-2014

Supporting the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Political Declaration on the Prevention of Drug Abuse, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime in West Africa, adopted at the 35th Ordinary Session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS
For the purpose of this document, “West Africa” refers to Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.
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Executive Summary

Over the past few years, West Africa has become an increasingly important venue for international drug trafficking and organized crime. Since 2006, 20-40 tons of cocaine per year have been transiting through the region en route to Europe. With 20 tons valued at approximately US$ 1 billion on the wholesale market – a sum higher than the GDP of some West African countries –, the criminal behaviour and corruption that travel alongside the cocaine are seriously affecting the security of the countries in the region. The 2010 UNODC report on “The Globalization of Crime” considers West Africa as a region under stress where transnational cocaine trafficking has become a major challenge to governance and stability.¹

Moreover, a recent UNODC report entitled “Transnational Trafficking and the Rule of Law in West Africa: A Threat Assessment”, launched in July 2009 at a United Nations Security Council Special Session on West Africa, showed that drug trafficking is far from being the only concern confronting the region: evidence of drug production has been discovered and drug abuse is on the increase; trafficking in persons, arms, minerals, and counterfeit medicines has also been identified; smuggling of migrants, oil bunkering, and other illegal activities are flourishing in a climate of instability.

The increased level of attention given to the region triggered by drug trafficking brought to the forefront other critical issues, some of which are linked to the complex heterogeneity of West African countries. While the West African coastal countries are emerging from conflicts and concerned with peace-building, there is evidence that the Northern part of the region is under increased pressure from terrorist groups that are building links with criminal organizations. The rule of law and state authority throughout the region are threatened by corruption, money-laundering and trafficking in all kinds of illicit goods.

The United Nations Security Council has recognised with great concern, the potential for transnational organized crime and drug trafficking to undermine the stability and development of the West African region. This threat goes beyond the boundaries of the sub region and has an impact on overall global security. A number of special sessions have been convened to discuss the threat, and the Security Council has called upon Member States to increase “their cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime”², and requested the UN Secretary-General to consider these threats as a factor in conflict prevention strategies. In this regard, in January 2009, the UN Secretary-General made an appeal to the international community to “support the sub region in facing the formidable challenge posed by drug trafficking”, stressing the “critical importance of building capacity in the countries of the sub region and mobilizing resources to help regional States in confronting the threat at the national and cross border levels”.³

West African States have recognized the potential threat that drug trafficking and transnational organized crime can pose to their sovereignty and have taken the necessary action to meet those challenges. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission convened a Ministerial Conference in October 2008, where Ministers and experts from its 15 Member States adopted a Regional Action Plan to combat illicit drug trafficking, organized crime and drug abuse for the period 2008-2011. This document was officially endorsed at the 35th ECOWAS Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government on 19 December 2009, together with a Political Declaration, as an expression of firm political commitment. The Declaration urges UNODC to strengthen its technical assistance in the region to support the implementation of the Regional Action Plan.⁴

⁴ See page 7, para. 10 of the ECOWAS Political Declaration (Annex 5).
UNODC’s response to the challenges presented by the region and to the call for support from ECOWAS has been to design a crosscutting, multilateral strategy based on the principle of shared responsibility, where peacebuilding, security sector reform, national institution-building, and capacity-building efforts would be implemented in the most effective manner with a view to contribute to the creation of an environment prone to socioeconomic development to the benefit of the people in West Africa. This is the UNODC Regional Programme for West Africa, 2010-2014.

The overall objective of the Regional Programme is to contribute to and support the efforts of West African States, as well as those of regional organizations and the civil society, to respond to evolving security threats, such as drug trafficking, promote human rights and the rule of law, and good governance.

Through this programme UNODC seeks to deliver assistance in the most effective manner, thus adopting a multidisciplinary approach, and complementing roles and efforts with multilateral and bilateral partners.

The Regional Programme (RP) sets objectives for the entire region, the achievement of which will be sought through Sub-Programmes and National Integrated Programmes (NIPs). National and regional responses are mutually reinforcing, the former providing the building blocks for the latter. As such, the RP attempts to further address a global response through trans-Atlantic initiatives promoting dialogue, exchange of information, cooperation and coordination at all levels across the continents.

National Integrated Programmes against drug trafficking and organized crime are governmental development frameworks elaborated with UNODC support through an inclusive and participative approach. They intend to address all thematic areas covered by the Regional Programme which is divided into four Sub-Programmes on: Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism; Justice and Integrity; Drug Prevention and Health; and Awareness and Research. These priority areas of intervention are in line with the strategy documents approved by the ECOWAS Heads of State and Government, thus ensuring that ownership is fostered and maintained from the onset.

The Regional Programme addresses 16 West African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. UNODC is represented in the region by the Regional Office for West Africa and Central Africa (ROSEN) located in Dakar, Senegal, a Country Office in Abuja, Nigeria (CONIG), as well as a network of Programme and Project Offices in other countries in the region. This UNODC presence in the region ensures that sufficient expertise and capacity are in place to drive forward the Regional Programme and to respond to national priorities throughout West Africa.

Illicit drug trafficking (photo: UNODC/A. Scotti)

Sub-Programmes set objectives to be reached at both national and regional level.
# List of Acronyms

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACA</td>
<td>Anti-Corruption Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADAM</td>
<td>Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism</td>
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<tr>
<td>AML</td>
<td>Anti-Money-Laundering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCEAO</td>
<td>Central Bank of West African States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLO</td>
<td>Border Liaison Officers Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBT</td>
<td>Computer-Based Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFT</td>
<td>Countering the Financing of Terrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNAD</td>
<td>National Anti-Drug Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONFEJES</td>
<td>Conference of Sports and Youth Ministers from Countries Sharing French as Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONIG</td>
<td>Country Office Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTITF</td>
<td>Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DaO</td>
<td>Delivering as One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPA</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Political Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>DPKO</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECCAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of Central African States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOMOG</td>
<td>Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of West African States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFCC</td>
<td>Economic and Financial Crime Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESTHER</td>
<td>Ensemble Solidarité Thérapeutique Hospitalière en Réseau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIU</td>
<td>Financial Intelligence Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFATM</td>
<td>The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIABA</td>
<td>Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money-laundering in West Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goAML</td>
<td>Government Office Anti-Money-Laundering software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goCASE</td>
<td>Government Office Case Management software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goDMS</td>
<td>Government Office prisoner Detention Management System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goIDM</td>
<td>Government Office IT Infrastructure and Data Centre Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-ACT</td>
<td>Integrated Assistance on Counter-Terrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICC</td>
<td>International Criminal Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDU</td>
<td>Injecting Drug User</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMO</td>
<td>International Maritime Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTERPOL</td>
<td>International Criminal Police Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>JAITF</td>
<td>Joint Airport Interdiction Task Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>JDAPC</td>
<td>Japanese Drug Abuse Prevention Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JRC</td>
<td>Judicial Research Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEM</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAP TIP</td>
<td>National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Person</td>
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<tr>
<td>NDLEA</td>
<td>National Drug Law Enforcement Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFIU</td>
<td>Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIP</td>
<td>National Integrated Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCRTIS</td>
<td>L'Office Central pour la Répression du Trafic Illicite des Stupéfiants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPEC</td>
<td>Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRSP</td>
<td>Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROSEN</td>
<td>UNODC Regional Office for West and Central Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Regional Programme for West Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOM</td>
<td>Smuggling of Migrants</td>
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<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>Sub-Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRSG</td>
<td>Special Representative of the Secretary-General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STD</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCU</td>
<td>Transnational Crime Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIP</td>
<td>Trafficking in Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPB</td>
<td>Terrorism Prevention Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBW</td>
<td>Unified Budget and Work Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCAC</td>
<td>United Nations Convention Against Corruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDAF</td>
<td>United Nations Development Assistance Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIDCP</td>
<td>United Nations International Drug Control Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIOGBIS</td>
<td>United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIPSIL</td>
<td>United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Mission in Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMIL</td>
<td>United Nations Mission in Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOCI</td>
<td>United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drug and Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOWA</td>
<td>United Nations Office for West Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNPOL</td>
<td>United Nations Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNTOC</td>
<td>United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WACI</td>
<td>West Africa Coast Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAEMU</td>
<td>West African Economic and Monetary Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCO</td>
<td>World Customs Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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I. Situation Analysis

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has 15 Member States, 12 of which are coastal countries. Together they extend over an area of 1.5 million km², which represents 17% of the territory of the entire African continent. West Africa is among the poorest and most vulnerable regions. It is facing serious challenges related to a lack of good governance, continuous instability, poor economic growth and organized crime. The population of West Africa grows at an annual rate of 2.67% and was estimated at 261 million in 2006. All but four countries in the region show a low Human Development Index according to the 2009 UNDP Human Development Report. The region is located half-way between Latin America and Europe, offering a perfect hub for a wide range of illicit goods being trafficked between the two continents. West Africa is affected by a number of transnational organized crime flows, attracted by and aggravating the vulnerability of the region.

ECOWAS was established in May 1975 and initially aimed at promoting trade, cooperation, and self-reliance in West Africa as a means towards economic integration and development. Its mandate was later progressively extended to more ambitious political, economic and security-related objectives.

a) Political Context

Political instability is the main issue troubling West Africa. Since 2000, the region has seen ten coups d'état or attempts to such, three civil wars, and the assassination of one President. Arguably, with this track record, West Africa can be considered one of the least stable regions in the world.

However, West Africa is also witnessing the emergence of new democracies like in Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Ghana, recognizing the potential of corruption and illicit trafficking as major challenges to sustainable development. The conclusion of peaceful and credible elections, including in States considered to be particularly fragile, is an encouraging sign that good governance and the rule of law are taking root in the region.

On the other hand, a number of West African countries continue to be affected by political crises resulting from contested electoral processes, unconstitutional changes of government or other threats to democratic processes. As an example, Côte d'Ivoire, which has been divided for more than seven years between the south controlled by the Government and the north controlled by the “New Forces”, has been postponing its election date since 29 November 2009 which represents a setback and a source of dissatisfaction for national and international stakeholders. Finally, the evolving political and constitutional crisis in Niger continues to undermine the progress achieved in democratic governance and rule of law, and constitutes a source of tension and instability, which even resulted in a military coup on 18 February 2010.

The Sahel–Saharan band, expanding from northern Niger and northern Mali to Mauritania remains insecure. Besides clashes between rebels and military forces, foreigners have been kidnapped in the area and the risk of further kidnappings remains high. The United Nations Security Council has expressed concerns that the sub region is a significant “threat to the regional stability with possible impact on international security”. Following several years of fighting over the distribution of oil incomes between the Nigerian Government and the inhabitants of the oil-producing Niger Delta

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6 Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. In 1999, Mauritania announced its withdrawal from ECOWAS.
7 Cape Verde, Ghana, Nigeria and Mauritania are listed in the Medium Human Development category.
9 Mauritania has witnessed two coups and two coup attempts, Gambia and Côte d'Ivoire have both seen two coups, and Guinea-Bissau and Niger one each.
10 Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire.
11 President Viera of Guinea-Bissau was assassinated on 2 March 2009.
region, the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) and the Federal Government of Nigeria are yet to establish a sustainable basis for peace and stability in that region.

Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea-Bissau are still in a fragile process of peacebuilding, security sector reform and reconstruction, after several years of civil war. The United Nations are fully involved in various peace processes in the region, supporting peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction through the **Peacekeeping Operations and UN Integrated Offices** in Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone, and the **United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA)** based in Senegal.

**Fragility of political institutions** and military *de-facto* power, as well as the culture of impunity and wide-spread corruption remain major sources of concern and challenges to good governance and the rule of law in certain countries of the region. Therefore, there is a need to enhance State institutions through security sector reforms and provide more room to civilian leadership.

**b) Drugs and Crime in West Africa**

West Africa is affected by a combination of factors making it vulnerable to illicit trafficking, organized crime, terrorism and drug abuse, most notably its geographic location - mid-way between South America and Europe - , as well as its long coastline and largely porous national borders. This is aggravated, however, by national institutions in the region that are often under-resourced, weak and fragile, as West African States strive to emerge from violent conflicts and long institutional crises. Criminals are exploiting these conditions to traffic a range of products through the region such as drugs, cigarettes, weapons, ammunition, and counterfeit medicines. In the past few years, West Africa has become a major hub for *cocaine trafficking* from Latin America to Europe. UNODC estimates that around 40 tons of cocaine consumed in Europe in 2006 had been trafficked through West Africa, for a wholesale value (in West Africa) of about US$ 600 million, and a retail value (e.g. in the streets of Madrid, London or Rome) of more than five times as much (US$ 3.2 billion).

![Cocaine Trafficking Routes and Seizures]

West Africa: cocaine trafficking routes and seizures (Source: “Crime and instability”, UNODC 2010)

Although a decrease in drug seizures has been observed since the last quarter of 2009, intelligence reports suggest that this scenario is just a sign of tactical repositioning and that multi-ton shipments are still and will certainly be arriving in West Africa in the future, particularly since the underlying factors that facilitated the flow of drugs in the first place continue to exist. There are also other indications that the trade is pushed both southwards and inland.

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The discovery of clandestine laboratories and the unprecedented seizure of cocaine and ecstasy processing equipment in Guinea in July 2009 show that drug cartels are no longer using West Africa as transit point only, but may be working on developing sophisticated on-site capacities for narcotics production. The very public and violent political struggles in Guinea clearly demonstrate the challenge of addressing drug trafficking in the region. Although investigations are still ongoing, the 2009 discovery of a burnt out cargo plane in Mali, suspected to have transported cocaine directly from Latin America, further illustrates the evolving threat drug trafficking is causing in the region.

Since cannabis culture is a fast and easy cash business, no ECOWAS country is immune to local cultivation and domestic marketing. Cannabis seizures have been regularly reported in all ECOWAS States. Large shipments of hashish from Morocco and Mali are becoming common place on the trans-Saharan route thus feeding the growth in banditry, general lawlessness and acts of rebellion.

Of equal importance, other types of trafficking (in oil, medicines, cigarettes, toxic waste, persons) amounted to almost US$ 2.5 billion in 2008. For instance, despite significant progress made, trafficking in persons continues to represent a serious threat to security in West Africa. The predominant pattern is intra-regional and within individual States for the purpose of exploitative labour of children in the agricultural and fishing sectors, street begging or sexual exploitation. Another type involves girls and women trafficked within the sub-region and to Europe, South Africa, and the Middle East for the purpose of sexual exploitation. According to a recent UNODC study14, between 3,800 and 5,000 girls and women are trafficked annually from West Africa to Europe.

With regard to terrorism, the Sahel region, a vast area bordering the Sahara Desert, is increasingly referred to as “the new front in the war on terrorism”. This threat is emphasized by the presence of Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) in the region.

West Africa is also experiencing a continuous increase in (injecting) drug abuse.15 Between 1992 and 2006, cocaine use rose throughout the world, but Africa and Europe saw the sharpest increase. It is difficult to address this issue effectively because of the lack of accurate information on the extent of the problem, but also because medical centers are neither adequately equipped nor have trained personnel to deal with the consequences of drug abuse. Specialized Units and psychologists are rare, proper treatment is seldom available, and no systematic reintegration scheme has been put in place in any West African country.

It has been observed that within vulnerable groups, such as drug users, infectious diseases spread very fast. In Cape Verde for instance, general HIV/AIDS prevalence is 0.8%, whereas it reaches nearly 14% among drug users. More generally, surveys have shown that HIV/AIDS infection rates of prison inmates and injecting drug users in the region are up to ten times higher than those of the general population16, with particularly negative impact on women and youth. Very few interventions have been developed in favor of these vulnerable groups to combat HIV/AIDS and to offer a comprehensive package of services. Universal access to HIV services needs to be scaled up within those groups in order to reach the respective Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

With regard to crime prevention, increased trafficking in the region as well as poverty and the lack of opportunities make it easy to enroll individuals in low level criminal activities.17 Rural exodus is rampant and the unemployed find themselves trapped in suburbs of major cities, contributing to very high levels of urban crime. The challenge is immense and requires a comprehensive and engaged development strategy with economic support.

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16 Rapid Situation Assessments sponsored by UNODC in Nigeria and Sierra Leone (2005) and Cape Verde (2007).
Finally, criminal justice systems in many West African countries still fail to function effectively. Despite efforts to secure adherence from the Member States to international conventions and protocols, the effective implementation of those instruments remains a challenge. In many countries, arbitrary arrests, political detentions and human rights abuses are commonplace. Arrestees’ access to legal support is insufficient. The judicial systems are poorly funded, with a lack of magistrates, and court premises missing basic equipment. Prisons are overcrowded, living conditions are appalling, and many detainees have been awaiting trial for years.
II. **Strategic Approach**

The permeability of national institutions to corruption, the porous borders, the structural deficiencies in controlling territories and enforcing laws, as well as the lack of funding and of coordination between services and countries are all factors explaining the increased relevance of West Africa on the map of transnational organized crime.

Although the ECOWAS Political Declaration and Regional Action Plan have been adopted, translating these instruments into concrete actions and promoting political support for their implementation remains challenging and requires continuous efforts. Funding mobilization and weak operational capacities of major actors in the region require close attention of the international community.

UNODC’s strategic approach in response to the challenges in the region is reflected through the Regional Programme for West Africa 2010-2014. The overall Programme objective is to contribute to and support the efforts of the Member States in West Africa, as well as those of regional organizations and civil society, to respond to evolving health and security threats, such as illicit drug trafficking, promote human rights and the rule of law and good governance.

The Regional Programme is fully in line with the UNODC Mid-Term Strategy 2008-2011 and the proposed UNODC Strategic Framework for the period 2012-2013. It aims at achieving outcomes and results supporting the implementation of the ECOWAS Political Declaration and Regional Action Plan on the Prevention of Drug Abuse, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime in West Africa 2008-2011.

**Core Principles of the UNODC Regional Programme Approach**

- **Ownership of partner countries**: Regional Programmes are designed to promote partner countries’ ownership, be aligned with national policies and priorities, and support mutual accountability for results;

- **Focused on transnational and cross-border challenges**: In addition to promoting capacity-building at the national level, UNODC will make full use of its comparative advantage to ensure a cross-border and integrated approach in the fight against illicit trafficking and organized crime, including the global dimension of addressing transnational trafficking routes;

- **Programmatic and results-focused**: Regional Programmes intend to achieve results over the long term, as they are not driven by ad-hoc project initiatives. Instead, they are focused on achieving sustainable reforms in line with international and national commitments on the rule of law and public health matters related to UNODC’s mandate;

- **Building Partnerships**: Regional Programmes reinforce the strategic partnership with the international community and increase resource mobilization for their respective region.

- **Gender Perspective**: In the implementation of the different components of the Regional Programme, a gender-sensitive approach will be fully taken into consideration, in line with established UNODC criteria for the provision of technical assistance.
a) **Political and Development Framework**

- **UN System**

Recently and increasingly, different organs of the UN System have addressed the threats faced by the West African region, and have called upon UNODC to collaborate with the Member States in the fields of illicit trafficking, organized crime and criminal justice. The increasing number of UN resolutions acknowledges the fact that the situation in West Africa has worsened in recent years.

A Special Session of the UN Security Council on drug trafficking in Africa was held on 8 December 2009. The Security Council recognized the important role of UNODC in facing the numerous security risks caused by drug trafficking, and encouraged it, together with other relevant UN agencies, to undertake further actions in this regard. In particular, “the Security Council reaffirmed and commended […] the important work of the UNODC in collaboration with the United Nations relevant entities and emphasized the need for adequate capacities to support national efforts”.

More recently, in line with the 8 December session, the Security Council session of 24 February 2010 addressed at the global level the threats to peace and security posed by drug trafficking and other organized criminal activities. Of paramount importance is the Security Council’s renewed invitation to the Secretary-General to consider these threats as a factor in conflict prevention and the acknowledgement of the critical role played by UNODC in the assessment and planning of UN integrated missions. In this context, the UN Secretary-General stated the “UNODC [is] an authoritative source of information and a provider of capacity-building for State efforts”.

- **The African Union and ECOWAS**

At the continental level, an “African Union Plan of Action on drug control and crime prevention (2007-10)” and a “Follow-up mechanism for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the revised African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention” were adopted at the African Union Heads of State Summit in Addis Ababa in January 2008. The related preparatory events and documentation have been supported by UNODC. In addition, the African Union Commission (AUC) and UNODC have signed a *Memorandum of Understanding* providing a strategic framework for their collaboration. UNODC is committed to supporting the implementation of the above-mentioned Plan of Action, by strengthening policy-making, norm-setting and capacity-building at the continental, regional and national levels. In order to complement the strategic partnership between the AUC and UNODC with effective mechanisms for implementation at the operational level, the AUC/UNODC project “Support to the implementation of the African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention, 2007-12” has been developed. The Regional Programme for West Africa will contribute to the implementation of the AU Plan of Action.

The African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention aims, *inter alia*, “to strengthen the capacities of [...] regional economic communities and Member States for drug control and crime prevention policy development and coordination of implementation”.

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20 UN Security Council, S/PV.6233, 8 December 2009.
In this context, ECOWAS - UNODC’s key strategic counterpart in West Africa - has developed a Regional Action Plan to address the growing problem of illicit drug trafficking, organized crime and drug abuse in West Africa and adopted a Political Declaration on the Prevention of Drug Abuse, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime in West Africa.

The Regional Action Plan contains a set of objectives and activities to be reached by 2011. It focuses not only on combating organized crime and drug trafficking, but also on research, drug and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, criminal justice, and anti-money-laundering. In this regard, the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan represents UNODC’s guide for all interventions in the region.

This is further supported by the fact that the Political Declaration urges UNODC to strengthen its financial and technical assistance and cooperation with the ECOWAS Commission and ECOWAS Member States within the framework of the implementation of the Regional Action Plan.21 Thus, the ECOWAS Political Declaration provides the political umbrella for UNODC’s activities in the region.

The Regional Action Plan is divided into regional and national activities. Regarding regional activities, the ECOWAS Commission, with support from UNODC, has developed a roadmap for implementation. The ECOWAS Operational Plan, elaborated in Abuja on 12-13 May 2009, was endorsed by the Heads of State and Government at their 36th Ordinary Summit in Abuja on 22 June 2009. This document provides for concrete, budgeted activities aimed at building the ECOWAS Commission’s coordination capacities and at addressing specific priorities linked to the drug and crime situation.

The Regional Action Plan and the Operational Plan, as well as the Political Declaration, are supplemented by a Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). The MEM foresees regular evaluations to be conducted in ECOWAS Member States in order to measure the degree of implementation of the Regional Action Plan and, with regards to the ECOWAS Commission, the degree of implementation of the Operational Plan. The progress made in the implementation will be reported through the MEM to different stakeholders, including the UN Security Council.

On 3 December 2009, the ECOWAS Commission convened a Donor Round Table in Vienna hosted by the Government of Austria, and co-organized by UNODC in partnership with UNOWA, which was aimed at mobilizing international support for the implementation of the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan. During this event, support and funds were pledged, including €15 million from the European Commission for the ECOWAS Operational Plan and the Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism.

In February 2010, the President of Senegal invited Ministers and experts of seven countries in West Africa (Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania) to participate in the Dakar Initiative, a conference on the harmonization of the fight against drug trafficking and abuse in the sub region. As a main outcome of the conference, the seven West African countries jointly agreed on a roadmap for the establishment of a multi sector response mechanism to fight against trafficking in drugs and their chemical precursors, and abusive drug consumption, in order to support the implementation of the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan 2008-2011.

Another important initiative supporting the implementation of the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan and complementing the ECOWAS Operational Plan is the West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI). WACI is a joint UN inter-agency (UNODC, DPKO, DPA/UNOWA, and INTERPOL) programme responding to the calls for a comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach in assisting the region, starting with interventions in most fragile, post conflict countries with the objective of expanding to include all 16 countries of West Africa. This joint technical assistance framework entails a comprehensive set of activities targeting capacity-building at both national and regional levels, contributing to peacebuilding initiatives and security sector reforms. The WACI Freetown Commitment - a ministerial declaration - was signed by the four pilot countries (Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia,

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21 See page 7, paragraph 10 of the Political Declaration (enclosed in Annex 3).
and Sierra Leone) in February 2010, as a political framework document paving the way for the implementation of its various components.

The Regional Action Plan and its related documents cover a wide range of topics. Yet, more targeted instruments have been elaborated in parallel. In 2006, with support from UN agencies (UNODC, UNICEF and ILO), the ECOWAS adopted an Action Plan on Human Trafficking and established an Anti-Human Trafficking Unit within the Commission. Similarly, a Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons was adopted by the ECOWAS countries in 2006, which entered into force in 2009.

- **National Integrated Programmes against illicit trafficking and organized crime**
  National Integrated Programmes against illicit trafficking and organized crime (NIPs) represent the national foundation for an effective regional response to these threats. NIPs are governmental development frameworks elaborated through an inclusive and participative approach. This process is open to a wide range of stakeholders, including *inter alia*, bilateral partners, UN agencies and multi-donor trust funds with a view to avoid duplication and involve possible funding partners at an early stage to create consensus on the way forward and a synergy of efforts.

  Their objective includes placing the fight against drug and organized crime within the context of an overall national development strategy. Security and rule of law being prerequisites to any sustainable development, NIPs intend to address all problems related to the management of intelligence, effectiveness and coordination among different law enforcement agencies, functional and effective criminal justice systems, crime and HIV/AIDS prevention, drug abuse as well as countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

  *b) Research and Analysis*

  The UNODC Regional Programme for West Africa places a particular emphasis on research and analysis in order to increase knowledge on organized crime and illicit (drug) trafficking, and to raise awareness among national and international stakeholders. In 2005, a pioneer UNODC report on crime and development in Africa established links between weak socioeconomic development and a crime-prone environment. The publication stands at the beginning of a series of innovative research initiatives on drugs and crime carried out on the continent.

  Studies and assessments not only serve to expose the catalysts of drug and crime related activities, but are also needed to draw the attention of decision-makers and the general public to the nature and impact of particular threats. Improved knowledge helps to design effective prevention mechanisms and to elaborate appropriate, evidence-based responses. The latest UNODC publication on transnational trafficking and the rule of law in West Africa - presented at the UN Security Council in July 2009 - received a strong echo in the regional and international media. Furthermore, UNODC was able to alert the international community on the threat posed by drug trafficking to the political stability of Guinea-Bissau through additional threat assessment reports.

  UNODC intends to use its publications as a strategic instrument to focus the attention of the political leaders in the region and the international community on particular forms of crime about which little is known. Moreover, UNODC’s reports highlight the wider dimension of the threats caused by transnational (drug) trafficking, making it clear that these challenges exceed the capacity of a single country or region to develop and implement effective responses.

  Another objective is to continuously monitor drug and crime related trends in West Africa, including the financial aspects of trafficking. Conducting thorough assessments and studying the impact of

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policies and operational efforts allows keeping track of trends and sharing the findings with policymakers. UNODC’s research and analysis will provide baselines for measuring impact of the Regional Programme and will ensure that technical assistance delivered through the RP is evidence-based.

III. Programme Structure

The Regional Programme contains both regional and national initiatives focusing on areas related to UNODC’s mandate. At the regional level, specific initiatives target capacity building for regional institutions, including the ECOWAS Commission, as well as the development of a range of strategic tools for national institutions. At the national level, UNODC supports NIPs, which represent the key building blocks of the Regional Programme implementation.

This chapter provides the strategic objectives of each Sub-Programme over the 2010-2014 period, at both national and regional level. The exact content of UNODC’s interventions per country is detailed in chapter VIII, though it should be mentioned that NIPs are to address all objectives of the four Sub-Programmes:

(i) Combatting Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism;
(ii) Building Justice and Integrity;
(iii) Improving Drug Prevention and Health; and
(iv) Promoting Awareness and Research.

Sub-Programmes (SP) are further divided into subtopics. Resources will be gathered and managed per Sub-Programme, and targeted interventions will be developed in accordance with the objectives set in the various subtopics listed under each SP. Ideally, implementation will take place in all countries within the same timeframe and will provide the opportunity to increase regional cooperation, the exchange of information, and the building of trust between neighbouring countries.

From left to right: Cocaine seized in Senegal; Armed group in the Niger Delta; UNODC Publication (Threat Assessment); Prison in West Africa; Week against drugs in Senegal for World Drug Day 2009.
OVERALL OBJECTIVE
The Regional Programme seeks to support and contribute to the efforts of the West African Member States, regional organizations and civil society to respond to evolving health and security threats, such as illicit drug trafficking, and to promote human rights, the rule of law and good governance.

(i) Illicit Trafficking, Organized Crime and Terrorism:
- Law enforcement capacity building
- Drug and precursor trafficking
- Smuggling of migrants
- Trafficking in persons
- Illicit trafficking in other commercial goods
- Acts of piracy
- Forensic capacities
- Money-laundering and financing of terrorism
- Terrorism prevention

(ii) Justice and Integrity:
- International cooperation
- Conflict, crime and violence prevention
- Corruption
- Witness protection
- Victim assistance
- Juvenile justice
- Improving access to justice
- Prison reform/ alternatives to imprisonment

(iii) Drug Prevention and Health:
- Drug abuse prevention
- Drug dependence treatment and care
- Universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care for prisoners and injecting drug users

(iv) Awareness and Research:
- Awareness
- Research and analysis
- Drugs and crime surveys
i. **Sub-Programme: Combating Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism**

a) **Law Enforcement Capacity-Building**

One of UNODC’s priorities in the region is law enforcement capacity-building, as most countries in West Africa suffer from fragile law enforcement institutions. UNODC has been providing law enforcement advisory services to the region through a Law Enforcement Advisor based in Dakar. These services have been provided to Member States across the sub region on all related topics, disseminating international best practices and fostering international cooperation. UNODC provides continuous technical advice for the improvement of law enforcement agencies, strategies, development and implementation of projects, as well as continuous monitoring/analysis and reporting on illicit trafficking and organized crime trends. The main areas of UNODC law enforcement capacity-building are:

- **Basic and specialized law enforcement training**, in areas such as *basic investigation and intelligence techniques, interdiction techniques at airports, sea ports and land borders, drug identification, container, car and aircraft search, anti-money-laundering, precursor control, detecting human trafficking operations*.

- **Provision of law enforcement equipment and tools**, such as vehicles, automated fingerprint systems, specialized software, night vision, binoculars, tracking equipment, ground positioning system, scanner for customs, forensics equipment and office equipment.

- **Facilitation of information sharing and analysis** through the establishment of *Transnational Crime Units* (TCUs) as described further below in this section.

- **Provision of standardized information and communications technology (IT) infrastructure and software** including complete installations starting from electricity and servers, through to a range of software solutions built by UNODC to cater for the needs of the law enforcement community.

- **Organization of Liaison Officers Meetings twice a year** as part of UNODC’s project “Law Enforcement Advisory Services and Capacity-Building in Africa”. This informal gathering allows law enforcement officers posted all over Africa, as well as Desk Officers based in their home country, to gather and exchange experience and operational information on ongoing cases and emerging trends and threats.

One of the main activities of UNODC law enforcement capacity-building is training. Most West African countries have weak law enforcement training institutions and/or outdated training curricula. A few countries, as for example Guinea-Bissau and Liberia, have no national law enforcement training structures at all. It is therefore necessary **to enhance basic law enforcement training in the region**. Basic law enforcement training and the refurbishment of related institutions are already included into current UNODC’s NIPs for Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Togo, and it is aimed to expand to other countries in the region as a priority.

UNODC also intends to support the regional law enforcement training institutions in Grand Bassam (Côte d’Ivoire) for French-speaking countries and Jos (Nigeria) for English-speaking countries by strengthening their own training officials with support in the fields of syllabus development, education practices and train-the-trainers initiatives in specialized areas to upgrade professional skills. In parallel, through the **South-South cooperation**, Brazil has been supporting capacity-building through the training of officers from Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau. In January 2010, under the
national anti-narcotic programme for Guinea-Bissau, Brazil supported the establishment of a Training Academy for Security Forces in Guinea-Bissau with the long-term objective to become a regional training academy for Portuguese-speaking African countries.

As a complimentary tool for national and regional capacity building, UNODC has developed a comprehensive, interactive Computer-Based Training (CBT) programme with a syllabus of more than 70 modules covering a broad range of law enforcement topics. This programme can deliver quality law enforcement training to a large number of students at low cost with a uniform standard of professionalism. CBT centers have been established in Jos (Nigeria), Praia (Cape Verde), Accra (Ghana), Freetown (Sierra Leone), and Bissau (Guinea-Bissau). It is the objective of the Regional Programme to roll out the entire CBT package to all ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania in the three official ECOWAS languages.

Moreover, through a new approach initiated by the joint UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme, UNODC will expand the use of mentors in its future initiatives. Mentoring is designed to provide an international expert to the beneficiary agency, who will support the activities of the beneficiary or their start-up. Mentoring has turned out to be an effective and cost-efficient means to ensure sustainability of newly-acquired knowledge and to support newly-established entities/joint interdiction teams.

Problems of professional integrity and mistrust towards the police are major difficulties to overcome in the region. In this context, UNODC – in the implementation of its programmes – undertakes thorough vetting and selection processes. UNODC will continue to include human rights principles, professional ethics and codes of conduct into its training programmes. Such activities will be in accordance with those described on anti-corruption (see sub-chapter ii.c).

Another cornerstone of UNODC’s strategy in terms of law enforcement capacity-building is to enhance information sharing and the exchange of operational intelligence, and to improve national and cross-border coordination between law enforcement agencies. Thus, UNODC has entered into partnership with DPKO, UNOWA/DPA and INTERPOL to develop and implement the West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI) in Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone. WACI is a technical assistance framework including National Integrated Programmes, while its core component is the establishment of Transnational Crime Units (TCU) in each of the four countries. A TCU is an interagency unit responsible for information gathering, analysis, and the development of operational intelligence to support its lead investigative role in the most complex crime cases. TCUs will also be responsible for international collaboration to conduct cross-border investigations, in close cooperation with INTERPOL’s National Central Bureaux network. It is further planned that the TCUs will be linked to a regional centre that would provide a platform for cross-border information gathering, exchange and analysis, as well as overall collaboration. It has been agreed that the INTERPOL regional centre based in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, can serve this purpose in the future.

Building capacities in this area also relates to the provision of specialized tools and methods to gather, analyse and share information across continents. Based on the experience of the project “Law Enforcement and Intelligence Cooperation against Cocaine Trafficking from Latin America to West Africa” and depending on funding availability, UNODC will seek the deployment of specialized software, notably GoCASE and GoAML and other UNODC-developed software systems.23

23 The UNODC-developed “go”-family of software products include integrated investigative case management and intelligence analysis tools for Financial Intelligence Units, law enforcement, investigative, intelligence, regulatory, prosecution and asset recovery agencies, and for courts and other government agencies involved in the criminal justice process. The application of systems able to interface with each other encourages interagency and cross-border cooperation and information sharing at the national, regional and international levels. The Lawsuit Module in goCASE connects the case file with the prosecutorial and judicial process, thus allowing prosecutors to access the investigation report and, where appropriate, the case file. For more information see http://gocase.unodc.org.
b) Drug and Precursor Trafficking

Recognizing the difficulty of managing vast African blue and green borders, UNODC has set the objective to promote proactive policing by developing an intelligence-based approach to law enforcement and to improve inter-agency coordination with a view to disrupt the activities of organized crime groups behind drug trafficking. The capacity to collect, collate and analyse information is already being increased in some countries through the ongoing National Integrated Programmes. This approach includes the tackling of transnational trafficking routes. In the context of trans-Atlantic assistance, in particular through the project “Law Enforcement and Intelligence Cooperation against Cocaine Trafficking from Latin America to West Africa”, UNODC has fostered intelligence coordination and information sharing amongst seven countries in West Africa and eight countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, supported by the European Commission. This initiative was successful in forging a dialogue across the Atlantic, strengthening coordination across the three continents and building exchange capacities. Through the project, a number of bilateral agreements were signed to facilitate joint investigations and rapid exchange of operational information between law enforcement agencies to promote intelligence-led investigations for intercepting drugs in Latin America, West Africa and Europe. Based on these achievements, UNODC and its partners have developed an extension to the project, foreseeing the deployment of Liaison Officers and the interlinking of national law enforcement agencies in Europe, West Africa and South America through the I-24/7 communication system in close cooperation with INTERPOL.

While putting emphasis on building capacities to develop operational intelligence, UNODC is engaged in enhancing border management across the region at strategic locations. UNODC’s Container Control Programme is an excellent example of an intelligence-led and inter-agency response. The initiative is ongoing in Cape Verde, Ghana and Senegal, and will soon be launched in Mali. It is foreseen that, if relevant to the country concerned, each NIP will have a component addressing ports or container terminals. Within the Container Control Programme, UNODC works to establish joint interdiction teams, to improve law enforcement coordination and to enhance border management through the pooling of professional skills and agencies’ resources.

Similarly, at air borders, UNODC started the implementation of the project “Establishment of real-time operational communication between selected airports in West Africa” (AIRCOP) in January 2010. The project - a joint initiative between UNODC, INTERPOL and WCO supported by the European Commission - will establish Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces (JAITF) at eight airports along drug trafficking routes in West Africa, as well as one in Brazil and Morocco. JAITFs will be connected to INTERPOL’s I-24/7 and WCO’s CENcomm communication systems. The advantage for governments, as is the case for the Container Control Programme, is a focus not only on drug trafficking but also on other types of illicit trafficking.

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24 Countries in West Africa: Cape Verde, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. Countries in Latin America: Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Peru, and Venezuela.

25 The INTERPOL global police communications system (I-24/7) enables drug law enforcement agencies/departments/units to securely transmit/share information 24 hours a day and facilitates joint operations.

26 Airports concerned are in Dakar (Senegal), Bamako (Mali), Lagos (Nigeria), Praia (Cape Verde), Accra (Ghana), Conakry (Guinea – currently on hold), Abidjan (Côte d’Ivoire), and Lomé (Togo).
c) **Smuggling of Migrants**

Irregular migration to, through, and from West Africa remains a major concern. Criminal groups take advantage of human misery and all too often embark irregular migrants on risky journeys to their destination, sometimes resulting in their death. With this in mind, the objective here is two-fold:

- **To promote adherence to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime ("Smuggling of Migrants Protocol")**; and
- **To support its implementation as well as the combat against smuggling networks.**

Out of the 16 countries covered by ROSEN in West Africa, only five have not yet ratified or accepted the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol. Despite ratification or acceptance by the majority of the countries, only a few have an anti-smuggling law in line with the Protocol or a law criminalizing it. It has been proposed to make use of the future UNODC model law, to adapt it to national contexts, and to promote its voting by Parliaments. Important experience in this field was gained through two legislative assistance projects covering Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Cape Verde, and Senegal.  

With regard to implementing the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol and combating the criminal networks involved, focus will be put on strengthening interagency coordination through the creation of High-Level Working Groups, as will be the case in six countries in the region as a result of the project “Law Enforcement Capacity Building to Prevent and Combat Smuggling of Migrants in the ECOWAS Region and Mauritania”, supported by the European Union. Enforcement efforts in the field will be supported by improved operational capacities. This does not translate into improving border control. It rather means a focus on key hubs along irregular migration routes in the region. Indeed, green or desert borders are located either in very remote or densely populated areas thus making enforcement activities particularly difficult or almost impossible to conduct in an efficient manner. Specialized units will be established, equipped, and trained at those key points to gather information and collect intelligence with a view to uncover the structure of smuggling networks and build a proper case for subsequent prosecution. All units would be integrated into a regional network in order to exchange information.

Such development would be beneficial not only to anti-smuggling efforts, but also to endeavours combating related crimes, particularly trafficking in persons.

**d) Trafficking in Persons**

According to a recent UNODC study, between 3,800 and 5,000 girls and women are trafficked annually from West Africa to Europe. The same study shows that human trafficking activities between West Africa and Europe generate between US$ 152 and 228 million per year.

The objective of UNODC in the fight against the phenomenon in the region is to implement the joint UNODC-ECOWAS 2010-2013 programme “Strengthening Regional Capacities and Cooperation to Tackle Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and Protect Victims in West Africa”. This programme is a direct contribution to the 2006 ECOWAS-ECCAS Joint Plan of Action and their Multilateral Agreement to combat Trafficking in Persons made that same year.

Five main interventions are foreseen:

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27. Projects SEN/580 “IMPACT Senegal” and XAW/T25 “Legislative Development to Prevent and Combat Smuggling of Migrants (IMPACT LED)”.
Regional Programme for West Africa, 2010 – 2014

- Research aimed at showing the current state of play will be conducted in eight countries;\textsuperscript{30}
- In the same States, dedicated awareness-raising campaigns will be conducted for the general public;
- At regional level, the ECOWAS Commission will be supported by strengthening its Trafficking in Persons Unit;
- Using UNODC’s experience in the field of legislative assistance, five countries\textsuperscript{31} in the region will be accompanied in the development of anti-TIP laws in line with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (“Trafficking in Persons Protocol”) and the creation of National Task Forces; and
- Focusing on law enforcement and justice, training will be delivered to some 500 professionals (officers and magistrates) in 12 countries\textsuperscript{32} with a view to improve the prevention, identification, and prosecution of TIP cases.
- Extending UNODC’s work to include non-traditional partners, cooperation with and capacity building for relevant civil society organizations will be enhanced.

\textit{e) Illicit Trafficking in Other Commercial Goods (Firearms, Counterfeit Medicines, Natural Resources...)}

Due to a long coastline, porous borders and weak public service infrastructure, trafficking in illicit goods flourishes in West Africa. Commodities such as precious metals, oil, timber, ivory, and endangered species are smuggled out of the region. Counterfeit medicines, cigarettes and intellectual property-protected products, as well as toxic waste are trafficked into, out of, and across West Africa.

Last but not least, small arms and light weapons circulate throughout West Africa with ease and without checks as leftovers from the region’s numerous conflicts. In 2006, the countries in the region adopted the \textit{ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa} which came into force in November 2009. As a response, UNODC has recently submitted a regional programme proposal to the European Commission to combat illegal trafficking in firearms and ammunition in selected countries in West Africa over an initial period of three years. The overall objective of the programme is to promote the ratification and/or implementation of the above mentioned regional instrument, as well as the \textit{Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and the Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition}, supplementing the \textit{United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)}.

In terms of law enforcement, the establishment of Transnational Crime Units responsible for strengthened cross-border cooperation and intelligence gathering/sharing, as well as other forms of technical assistance provided under the joint UNODC/DPKO/UNOWA (DPA)/INTERPOL West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI) as described under a), will strengthen the capacities of the beneficiary States to tackle (transnational) trafficking in illicit goods, including arms and ammunition.

\textsuperscript{30} Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, and Sierra Leone.
\textsuperscript{31} Benin, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, and Guinea-Bissau.
\textsuperscript{32} Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone.
Moreover, as part of the implementation of the Ecowas Regional Action Plan to Address the Growing Problem of Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime and Drug Abuse in West Africa, UNODC proposes the creation of a Border Liaison Officers (BLO) network to establish bilateral links across high-risk borders and promote joint and/or coordinated operations.

f) Acts of Piracy

With the increase of maritime commercial traffic in the Gulf of Guinea, the discovery of oil off the coast of other countries than Nigeria, the installation of additional offshore extracting infrastructures by major oil companies, and the ongoing instability in many coastal areas, more and more acts of piracy are being reported. Such acts can sometimes be conducted by very well organized groups having the means to stage attacks far off the coast.33

Similarly to East Africa, West African countries do currently not have the adequate legislative framework and enforcement capacities to address such a complex crime where legal obstacles are plenty and action requires important logistics and specialized know-how.

UNODC will therefore engage with the concerned countries in the design of adequate and effective counter-piracy initiatives where both legal and enforcement aspects are taken into account. Such activities would be complemented by others conducted within the framework of terrorism prevention, international cooperation in criminal matters, and law enforcement capacity building.

g) Forensic Capacities

Most West African countries have no or very limited forensic capacities. For the purposes of an effective and efficient criminal justice system, it is necessary to build forensic capacities and to introduce the practice of proving cases in court based on evidence rather than just testimonies.

Thus, the main objective of UNODC is to train and provide adequate equipment to forensic service providers in the region and to establish mechanisms to address emerging issues which cannot be dealt with by individual countries but require a regional response (e.g. safe disposal and destruction of seized chemicals or the use of data from the analysis of selected drug and precursor samples for intelligence purposes). Besides building capacities in the field of drug testing, efforts will also be made - where appropriate - in other areas, such as crime scene investigation, document examination, fingerprint analysis and computer forensics.34

h) Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism

There is strong evidence that money-laundering takes place in West Africa, i.e. through investments in the real estate sector and the use of outbound money transfers for important amounts of funds. Also, many countries are witnessing a proliferation of financial institutions, though without a corresponding increase in economic activities. Concerns arise on the origin of those banks’ assets and the rationale of their operations.

33 On 19 June 2008, the largest of the Niger Delta militant groups, the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), attacked Shell Petroleum Development Corporation’s deepwater Bonga Field, which is situated 120 km offshore.
34 A good example would be the ongoing UNODC project NGA/508 “Support to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission and the Nigerian Judiciary.”
As a response, all countries in the region have adopted a legal framework implementing most of the international standards on Anti-Money-Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism. Some countries have established dedicated Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) that have started receiving and analyzing disclosures on suspicious financial transactions, before disseminating them to law enforcement. However, with the exception of a few cases in Nigeria, there have been no convictions for money-laundering yet in any West African country.

Another matter of concern is the strongly cash-based economy prevailing in all West African countries, which falls beyond any monitoring and supervision efforts of competent authorities. The prominence of the informal sector limits the impact of overall AML/CFT efforts.

The Inter-Governmental Action Group Against Money-Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) is the competent specialized institution of ECOWAS on this matter and a major partner in the fight against money-laundering and terrorism financing in the region. Its mandate includes promoting the implementation of international AML/CFT standards, conducting mutual evaluations of the systems in place in its Member States, analyzing trends and typologies of money-laundering practices, and providing technical assistance.

The UNODC “Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (GPML)” recently placed a Regional AML/CFT Advisor in West Africa, with specific focus on the development of FIUs. In addition, the UNODC-developed goAML software provides an integrated IT solution that meets the needs of FIUs; goAML is currently in use by FIUs in both developing and developed countries.

Coordination with regional partners, in particular with GIABA, is critical. GIABA and UNODC have developed a Common Programmatic Framework on AML/CFT for West Africa. This Framework aims at more effectively preventing and combating money-laundering, terrorism financing, corruption and related offences in ECOWAS Member States. It contains a set of objectives for the next four years entering into both organizations’ respective mandates. Those objectives include enhanced awareness for various stakeholders, strengthened institutional and legal frameworks, more robust FIU structures, stronger capacities for law enforcement and judicial authorities to counter money-laundering and terrorism financing, and enhanced capacity within ECOWAS Member States to trace and confiscate proceeds of crime.

i) **Terrorism Prevention**

West Africa is of key concern to the international fight against terrorism. A number of terrorist activities in the Sahel, allegedly conducted by *Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)*, and instability in several countries in the region have highlighted the need for considerable capacity-building efforts and for the development of national legislative frameworks against terrorism. Although many countries in the region have made progress towards the ratification of all 16 international instruments against terrorism, much effort is still required to ensure ratification of the remaining instruments, the adoption of effective counter-terrorism legislation, the training of officials to effectively apply such legislation, and the use of available international cooperation mechanisms to fight terrorism.

The overall objective of UNODC’s counter-terrorism technical assistance is to support Member States in their efforts to achieve a functional universal legal regime against terrorism in accordance
with the principle of the rule of law. This is being undertaken within the framework of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly of the UN, and also taking into account the various Declarations and Plans of Action adopted in the region, notably those under the auspices of ECOWAS. A three-pronged approach is being pursued to deliver technical assistance:

- Assistance to the ratification of the universal instruments against terrorism and transposition into domestic legislations;
- Capacity-building through the delivery of training to criminal justice officials: The UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) will develop training activities at bilateral, sub-regional, and regional levels. Assistance provided will relate to initial and continuous training, in particular through partnerships with judicial training institutes in the region. The global legal frameworks against terrorism and transnational organized crime should be included in the curricula of these institutes for initial training of criminal justice officials, and training of trainers should be organized on a regional basis to sustain both initial and continuous training efforts. Sessions will address the principal needs expressed by the countries and will respond to the potential threats existing in the region. The approach will be both thematic (financing of terrorism, maritime terrorism, nuclear terrorism...) and geographic (Sahel countries, Gulf of Guinea...);
- Technical assistance to strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism within the region, especially among countries having different legal systems (e.g. civil law versus common law systems).

To achieve this, UNODC will further develop and disseminate technical assistance tools and specialized substantive publications (e.g. a compendium for ECOWAS Member States on bilateral, regional, and international instruments on extradition and mutual legal assistance).

Terrorism prevention activities will be conducted in coordination with the implementation of existing NIPs in the region as well as within the framework of the plans of cooperation on terrorism prevention established with some West African countries (Mali, Niger and Senegal). Terrorism prevention activities will be developed and included into future NIPs.

On the basis of presumed links between terrorism, organized crime and trafficking in the Sahel, and in line with the Las Palmas Action Plan35 by which ECOWAS Member States “encourage UNODC, the ECOWAS and WAEMU Commissions and the Member States of these organizations to seek and promote operational synergies leading to simultaneous progress in the fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime (…)”, through the Regional Programme, UNODC intends to develop such synergies through activities taking into account the security threats in the Sahel region. A project to establish a Judicial Regional Platform of Sahel countries has recently been developed by UNODC and covers Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger. The platform shall improve judicial cooperation between the Sahel countries and strengthen the capacities of judges and prosecutors to fight terrorism through the development and effective implementation of comprehensive counter-terrorism legal frameworks, in compliance with the relevant international legal instruments.

Criminal justice officials are increasingly confronted with complex and interlinked series of security threats, requiring an integrated approach to their training in order to develop their capacity to respond to such threats. Training sessions for criminal justice officials will not only address the universal legal framework against terrorism but also other forms of transnational crime covered by the Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its Protocols.

At the national level, the specialization of criminal justice officials in countering terrorism and/or other forms of transnational crime is a long process which needs to be supported. Criminal justice officials dealing with such complex legal cases have usually not been exposed to specialized training.

35 The Declaration and Action Plan were adopted by all ECOWAS Member States in Las Palmas on 17 June 2009.
At the regional level, there is a need to enhance cooperation among criminal justice officials through joint training activities and the creation of an information network in the Sahel countries. The purpose of such initiatives based on positive experiences in other regions will be to facilitate cooperation among practitioners in charge of terrorism cases and/or other forms of transnational organized crime, in particular when dealing with extradition or mutual legal assistance requests.

In order to address thematic issues such as crime committed at sea or the financing of terrorism, synergies will be developed within UNODC as well as with other agencies (International Maritime Organization, Maritime Organization for West and Central Africa, WAEMU, ECOWAS/GIABA). The law enforcement component of the Regional Programme is critical in supporting criminal justice processes. If cases are not properly investigated and fed with evidence, there will be little that the justice system can do to prosecute and - following a fair trial - eventually convict criminal offenders.

**ii. Sub-Programme on Justice and Integrity**

Strengthening the justice sector is key to the development of any country. It is particularly important for States in a post-conflict or transitional situation to develop and maintain accessible and reliable domestic criminal justice systems aligned with international standards. In line with the UN General Assembly resolution calling for a global moratorium on capital punishment, as well as other relevant international norms, while working to improve national criminal justice systems, UNODC will equally advocate for the protection of the human rights of victims, witnesses and the accused. It has been widely recognized that without a functioning criminal justice system it is difficult to fight any form of organized crime and build capacities in a sustainable manner. A functioning criminal justice system which enhances access to justice and ensures respect for human rights for the most vulnerable population segments also acts as preventive factor to crime, violence and conflict. Besides UNODC’s legal support to revise criminal codes and criminal procedure codes, the Regional Programme will contribute to the development of more accessible, efficient and accountable justice systems.

**a) International Cooperation in Criminal Matters**

International cooperation in criminal matters is a cross-cutting area. Each of the drug and crime conventions contains what could be called a “mini-mutual legal assistance treaty”. In this respect, the Conference of the Parties to the UNTOC, for instance, recognized the potential contribution of Central Authorities as the most direct avenue to improve mutual legal assistance practices. All the conventions require the designation of a Central Authority having the responsibility and power to execute mutual assistance requests or to transmit them for execution to competent authorities. Central Authorities therefore play a critical role in international cooperation in criminal justice matters and they will be supported within the framework of UNODC activities in the region. They represent a necessary step to make international criminal justice cooperation as effective and commonplace as is the cooperation between criminals across borders.

In this respect, UNODC will also aim to strengthen West African Member States’ capacities to cooperate for the prosecution of high-profile (drug) traffickers. Current international drug

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36 Central authorities have been the focus of an open-ended Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance, created by the Conference of the Parties to the UNTOC. Decision 3/4 of the conference endorsed priorities for technical assistance proposed by the Working Group, including a recommendation for assistance in establishing and/or strengthening Central Authorities. With regards to capacity-building, the group emphasized the need for education directed at the “establishment of a competent central authority, with particular attention to mutual legal assistance”.

37 In this regard, a computer application, the Mutual Assistance Request Writer Tool, was developed by UNODC to facilitate international cooperation. At its fourth session in 2008, the Conference of the Parties to the UNTOC welcomed the Request Writer Tool, encouraged Central Authorities to make use of it, and requested its use in training Central Authorities’ personnel and practitioners.
conventions already provide for cooperation and assistance mechanisms. However, some of these provisions have turned out difficult to apply within a West African context. As a result, UNODC will advocate for the development of an appropriate regional cooperation mechanism to facilitate the prosecution of international drug traffickers (e.g. through a Protocol), and allowing West African countries not to be exploited as safe havens.

b) Conflict, Crime and Violence Prevention with a Focus on Vulnerable Groups

The lack of reliable crime data to inform policies and actions in the countries of the region is a major obstacle to the implementation of effective responses to criminal offences and victimization. As a result, UNODC’s objective is to support countries in the region in conducting surveys of the population (e.g. victimization surveys), on the basis of which further support will be provided for the design and implementation of conflict, crime and violence prevention strategies and programmes focusing on the most vulnerable groups. Victimization surveys have been completed in Cape Verde and Ghana with UNODC support and additional surveys are planned in other countries of the region, notably Guinea-Bissau.

Further support from a prevention perspective will be implemented to strengthen the capacities of the public sector and NGOs to effectively address the needs for social reintegration of those who have been in conflict with the law, particularly the youth. In accordance with the results of needs assessments and in-depth studies, such assistance will be included into the framework of larger programmes addressing the criminal justice system as a whole, such as NIPs.

c) Anti-Corruption

Corruption is one of the major obstacles to development and is an element that undermines the population’s trust in State authority. For instance, the 2007 Business Crime and Corruption Survey in Nigeria revealed that the two major obstacles to doing business in the country are crime (76%) and corruption (71%). Moreover, when criminals can get away by paying bribes to law enforcement or judicial authorities, this creates a sense of impunity and a feeling of discouragement for those genuinely aiming at improving the situation. The main objective in the area of anti-corruption is building and strengthening legal and institutional frameworks against corruption in West Africa.

This will be achieved by using the tools, approaches and good practices developed in the framework of the project “Support to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission and the Nigerian Judiciary” in other countries of the region which have established similar agencies, as well as through:

- Support to the ratification and implementation of all relevant regional and international instruments against corruption in all ECOWAS Members States and Mauritania. The fact that 12 of the 15 ECOWAS Members are Parties to the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) shows the already existing political commitment to prevent and combat this phenomenon. However, implementation of the legal and institutional frameworks required by the UNCAC is often lacking and/or ineffective, and support for prevention and awareness-raising activities that include civil society and the private sector is highly important. There is also a need to adopt and
implement existing regional instruments, especially the African Union Convention Against Corruption and the ECOWAS Protocol Against Corruption;

- Advocacy for the establishment of Anti-Corruption Authorities (ACA) in West Africa and support to strengthen their operational capacities. Nine of the West African State Parties to UNCAC have set up an ACA. However, these bodies do not always comply with the principles of independence and impartiality contained in UNCAC and other international standards, and they lack the institutional and operational capacity that would make them more efficient and sustainable; and

- Support to the West African Anti-Corruption Authorities Network and enhanced cooperation between its members. The network was established by ECOWAS in March 2009 and it represents the most suitable venue to gather and share information as well as build synergies with UNODC technical assistance. The Network is also the appropriate mechanism to support West African UNCAC State Parties in meeting their reporting obligations under the Convention, notably through the completion and submission of self-assessment checklists containing information on the implementation of UNCAC as well as the identification of technical assistance needs. In this regard, and in the context of the adoption of the Review Mechanism for UNCAC, additional support is sought for countries completing their checklists and for their participation in the mechanism, including through training workshops for governmental experts. In June 2010, an internationally recognized anti-corruption forum was organized for the first time in the region by the President of Senegal in Dakar, in cooperation with the UN Office for West and Central Africa and UNODC. Participants focused on the development of a work plan for the West African A CAs to enhance their efficiency, as well as on the ratification and implementation of UNCAC. As a first short-term result concerning enhanced information sharing, a joint website to collect base-line information and data on anti-corruption measures as well as tools and operations is going to be established. Joint research efforts will culminate in an extensive study on actions required to investigate corruption in West Africa in a comprehensive way.

d) Witness Protection

During the investigation and prosecution of a crime, it is essential that both victims and witnesses have trust in the integrity of the criminal justice system. Investigations in the region are too often undermined by the unwillingness of victims or witnesses to appear before court and testify in organized crime cases. This is owed to fear for personal safety and for that of their relatives.

UNTOC and its Protocols call upon the State Parties to introduce appropriate measures to avoid witness intimidation, coercion, corruption, and bodily injury, and to strengthen international cooperation, including the change of identity and the elaboration of relocation agreements for at-risk witnesses. In this regard, during the period covered by the Regional Programme for West Africa, UNODC will develop witness protection systems (with special emphasis on the most vulnerable groups, such as women and children) that will enhance the capacity of the State Parties to UNTOC and its Protocols to investigate and prosecute drug-related crimes, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, money-laundering, etc. while protecting the integrity of witnesses and victims cooperating with the police and the judicial authorities. The latter two will also be trained on the legal tools developed to protect victims and witnesses, and necessary equipment will be provided.

Witness protection systems are seen as key contribution to increasing the number of convictions in the region and would be complementary to other initiatives, notably those on victim assistance.
e) Victim Assistance

Victims should receive appropriate support during the period following the committing of a crime against them. This does not simply refer to the recognition by the justice system of their suffering and the provision of adequate compensation. Victim assistance should take place during the investigation period led by the national authorities as well as once the case has been settled in court, through relevant measures avoiding re-victimization and enabling the victim to fully reintegrate into society.

UNODC’s initiatives in West Africa will focus on assisting countries in protecting victims of crimes with a focus on vulnerable victims, such as victims of sexual or domestic violence and children, through the following main activities:

- Legal assistance to revise or draft national laws on victim support, assistance and protection, including for child victims;
- Training of police officers, prosecutors and judges on how to deal with victims in order to prevent re-victimization, and to adapt operational protocols to such methods;
- Development of victim assistance programmes, either through direct national support or through the establishment of networks of NGOs working in this area;
- Assistance to the reintegration of victims, in particular victims who might face stigmatization in their community (such as victims of sexual violence); and
- Organization of a series of regional training workshops in different regions, including in West Africa, for professionals dealing with child victims and witnesses of crimes, and the promotion of the use of an online training tool that is currently being finalized. A model law on assistance to child victims and witnesses has been developed and will be used, together with other UN tools in the area of victim support, to provide legislative assistance to the countries in the region.

Finally, according to the UNODC mandate as defined by the General Assembly,38 and upon request, technical assistance can be provided for building the capacities of Member States in the development and implementation of assistance and support policies for victims of terrorism.

f) Juvenile Justice

In partnership with UNICEF, UNODC will aim to provide a platform for the regional and national implementation of the UN Common Approach to Justice for Children.39 Interventions will focus on building a child-centred approach to offences committed by and against children through:

- Decriminalizing status offences, and other legislative changes, including the adaptation of domestic laws to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules);
- Promoting a separate approach and policy as well as the use of distinct institutions in order to deal with children in conflict with the law;
- Refurbishing or building premises allocated to the institutional treatment of children;

38 64th session of the UN General Assembly, “Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism”, third committee, A/64/L.43/Rev.1.
39 Guidance Note of the UN Secretary-General, September 2008.
- Supporting a multi-disciplinary approach to build the capacity of personnel in contact with children;
- Enhancing data and file management to increase efficiency of criminal justice responses;
- Focusing on alternatives to imprisonment and restorative justice (see below). This includes appropriate social reintegration initiatives to remove children in conflict with the law from adult prisons or prison-like institutions, and divert those who have not committed serious offences to social or other welfare institutions;
- Designing and supporting the implementation of practical policies and protocols to avoid re-victimization and trauma amongst child victims and witnesses;
- Designing projects to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims and offenders (see previous section on victim assistance); and
- Training law enforcement officers, members of the judiciary, and social workers on the particularities in this area of criminal justice.

In cooperation with UNICEF, assessment tools will be developed to evaluate the situation regarding children in conflict with the law. These tools are expected to support the design of future national policies and increase the engagement of national actors.

\*g\*) **Improving Access to Justice, Alternative Dispute Resolution and Restorative Justice**

In developing countries and post-conflict settings, judicial systems are often overloaded, geographically inaccessible to the population, or have simply collapsed. In this context, it is common practice in many African societies to make use of customary law and informal justice systems, which do not always adhere to international human rights standards.

UNODC will assist in the establishment of a fair, humane, and efficient justice system for all by, *inter alia*, promoting access to justice through the creation of Houses of Justice at pilot sites, thus decentralizing the administration of justice and dispensing justice through alternative and community-based channels, taking into account traditional systems and aligning them with international standards. The approach will support victims, give them a voice and enable them to participate in the conflict resolution process. It can also rebuild the relationship damaged by the crime, by reaching consensus on how best to respond to it, and it will promote responsibility and denounce criminal behavior as unacceptable while reaffirming community values. UNDP is soon to release a study on informal justice systems which is expected to provide concrete proposals for programming in this particular area.

A strong focus of this component of the Sub-Programme will be on improving access to justice for women, children and young people by empowering women, youth community leaders and paralegals. Where necessary, adequate assistance measures will be provided to integrate such diversion and informal systems into respective national legislation. A project to provide legal aid in Liberia and Sierra Leone, supported by UNDEF, has been addressing the need for justice of the most vulnerable groups in post-conflict societies, providing practical tools and training for legal aid providers and paralegals through a South-South and Pan African approach. Building on the lessons learned, a follow-up intervention to strengthen the capacities of the Criminal Defense Function in Liberia has been designed. Moreover, a Handbook on Access to Legal Aid is currently being developed by UNODC which will serve as a source of good practices for future initiatives.
h) Prison Reform and Alternatives to Imprisonment

UNODC aims at promoting the establishment of a fair, humane, and efficient justice system for all by ensuring, inter alia, a strengthened capacity of the prison sector to respond to the needs of the overall criminal justice system.

UNODC has identified five key shortcomings in the region: a) overcrowding; b) absence of proper prisons and detention centers compliant with the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and other relevant international standards; c) lack of data management systems; d) lack of penitentiary staff trained to observe the relevant norms and standards; and e) lack of prisoner rehabilitation programmes, vocational training and education opportunities in prisons.

Taking these into account, the Regional Programme aims to assist in ensuring that prison conditions, prison management and the treatment of prisoners adhere to international standards, in particular to the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

The main focus areas of intervention will be:

- Capacity building of prison staff to improve prison management and the treatment of prisoners;
- Training on appropriate treatment of prisoners with special needs and establishing an efficient system for prisoners’ data management;
- Developing rehabilitation, vocational training and education programmes for prisoners;
- Where necessary and resources allow, supporting the rehabilitation of prison infrastructure;
- Provision of a data management systems (e.g. UNODC’s goDMS) and related IT infrastructure;
- Taking measures to reduce overcrowding (legislative and practical), including the due consideration of alternatives to imprisonment.

All the above should also be seen in the light of the initiatives and goals described in the Sub-Programme on Drug Prevention and Health regarding alternatives to imprisonment and life-skills education.

As a result, during the period covered by the Regional Programme for West Africa, UNODC will develop and implement initiatives aimed to promote comprehensive prison reform. This also includes addressing the needs of particularly vulnerable groups of prisoners, such as women, children living with their mothers, juveniles, prisoners with mental healthcare needs, elderly or disabled prisoners, HIV/AIDS patients and prisoners sentenced to death.

In line with the above, UNODC is currently implementing a project in Guinea-Bissau aimed at refurbishing and securing prison premises as well as ensuring an effective management of prisoners’ data files in line with international standards by providing equipment, software (e.g. goDMS), and training. UNODC has also recently started a prison reform project in Nigeria, which, inter alia, focuses on building capacities linked to prison management and the training of prison staff. Moreover, UNODC was officially requested to conduct an assessment of Ghana’s prison system, which may lay the basis for developing a prison reform programme for the country.
iii. Sub-Programme: Improving Drug Prevention and Health

During the past few years, drug abuse in general has become a growing concern to West African countries. More in particular, it seems that with the increase in cocaine trafficking across the region and the resulting availability of illicit drugs on local streets, new consumer markets have been created and are further expanding. UNODC focuses its research on these recent developments and intends to assess the drug abuse situation in all West African countries, in order to help Governments design and implement adequate programmes, policies and mechanisms to tackle the problem.

Since 2003, UNODC has provided financial and technical assistance to selected West African countries in the areas of drug abuse prevention, treatment and care. In 2008, UNODC started developing pilot projects in the area of HIV prevention in prison settings, and more recently, this specific area was further emphasized with the development of two global programmes. The first one, Treatnet I, was implemented in Côte d’Ivoire, Nigeria and Sierra Leone in March 2009. Cape Verde has also been benefiting from a similar project and links are being established with Treatnet II. The second global intervention, Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention, was introduced in Benin and Togo in August 2009, aiming to expand the scope of HIV related activities for prisoners and drug users.

As far as UNODC cooperation with civil society in the sub region is concerned, one of the main means of assistance that UNODC has been providing to NGOs are small grants supporting small scale projects in the area of drug demand reduction, prevention and treatment, as well as awareness raising, through the Japanese Drug Abuse Prevention Centre (JDAPC). The JDAPC has been an important contributor to the fight against the global drug problem since 1995, and provides a great example of solidarity and commitment to the values of the United Nations.

a) Drug Abuse Prevention in the General Public, Particularly the Youth

UNODC aims to develop, implement and adapt evidence-based life skills education curricula at schools by:

- Selecting schools for the implementation of life skills education;
- Establishing a cultural adaptation team to adjust the curricula and implement them in the selected institutions; and
- Evaluating the results and extending the curricula to other schools through the sharing of experiences and best practices at regional meetings.

UNODC’s intervention also foresees to improve the living conditions of deprived families through family skills training programmes. In this regard, the following activities will be conducted:

- Selection of appropriate counterparts (NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, Governmental partners);
- Establishment of a cultural adaptation team to adapt evidence-based family skills training programmes to the local contexts and implement them in the communities; and
- Evaluation of the implementation and integration of these programmes into the local healthcare, education and/or social support structures so as to ensure their sustainability.

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41 Project GLO/J71: Partnership for Action on Comprehensive Treatment (PACT) - Treating drug dependence and its health consequences / OFID-UNODC Joint Programme to prevent HIV/AIDS through Treatnet Phase II.
42 Project GLO/G32: Drug Abuse and HIV AIDS prevention.
In parallel, public and private companies will be supported in the
development, adaptation and implementation of workplace prevention
policies and programmes that promote health and safety for employees.
These programmes will have links to family skills training programmes
and to the wider community, as well as to activities aimed at crime
prevention in general (see above Sub-Programme on Justice and
Integrity).

In addition, UNODC aims to build on and to support youth networks in
the region with assistance from governmental partners, the civil society
and NGOs working on drug use prevention in and out of schools. In this
regard, it is necessary to support the set-up of a Regional Coordination
Body and to further assist it through facilitating a regional dialogue and
strengthening the skills of Civil Society Organizations. Support will also
be provided in terms of advocacy to countries and regional bodies. Finally, UNODC will contribute to
a new approach to prevent crime and drug abuse by sustaining livelihood in rural areas through the
DEREPAC Programme of the Free University of Brussels.43

b) Drug Dependence Treatment and Care

Here, the aim is to build on existing treatment centers, skilled human resources, and the new
programme Treatnet II, as well as to work closely with WHO on the “Joint UNODC-WHO Programme
on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care” with a view to expand and diversify treatment services
currently offered to drug addicts, with particular attention to monitoring and evaluation. In this
regard, a three-pronged approach will be adopted towards drug dependence treatment:

- Advocacy tools will be used for evidence- and human rights- based drug dependence treatment;
- Building the capacities of service providers will help provide science-based treatments and
  prevent the spreading of HIV;
- Improvement of services: partnerships with public healthcare systems and the civil society will be
  strengthened so as to increase treatment coverage of the communities and develop a West
  African Network of drug dependence treatment. Such Network would include governmental
  counterparts, academic institutions and treatment providers. Moreover, training and technical
  assistance to selected countries will be provided to put in place drug information systems, and
  the capacities of national actors will be strengthened in order to assess the availability, quality,
  coverage and impact of interventions linked to prevention, treatment and care by using
  internationally harmonized indicators and tools.

Concerning drug users who have been arrested and/or imprisoned, it is proposed to put a particular
emphasis on alternatives to criminal justice sanctions. This will build bridges between legislative
bodies, public healthcare systems, drug dependence treatment centers, social services, vocational
training, law enforcement agencies, and the criminal justice administration with a view to facilitate
the design of a comprehensive programme of care, including alternatives to the criminal justice
system and the provision of science-based treatment services within penitentiary institutions44.

43 This programme is aimed at strengthening the socio-economic activities of the region through community empowerment and the
promotion of active participation of the local population in the management of development projects. It represents a new approach to
44 An analysis of the legal aspects to identify bottlenecks in the application of the law will be conducted as part of UNODC’s work in the
area of criminal justice. See also: Sub-Programme on Justice and Integrity.
Depending on funding availability, activities within the framework of the UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care will be implemented in West Africa. The UNODC-WHO Programme aims at providing universal access to drug dependence treatment and care while mainstreaming drug dependence as a health disorder in the Public Health System.

Overall, it is also understood that, where possible and applicable, health challenges will be addressed and mainstreamed into other areas addressed by the Regional Programme for West Africa.

c) **Universal Access to HIV/AIDS Prevention, Treatment and Care for Prisoners and Injecting Drug Users**

The goal is to provide technical assistance to West African countries in line with the UNAIDS 2009-2011 Outcome Framework and the Unified Budget and Workplan 2010-2011, and to **build on the main conclusions of the Regional Consultation** on HIV to support priority countries implementing the major recommendations and to establish strategic partnership within and outside UNODC. This includes the following action lines:

**At the regional level:**

- Support the establishment of a regional partnership for the strengthening and expansion of the **African HIV in Prisons Partnership Network (AHPPN)**, initially established for Southern and Eastern African countries. Participating Western and Central African countries have expressed the wish to share knowledge and lessons learned via the AHPPN website;
- Play a coordination role with key international agencies to provide leadership, increase commitment and foster advocacy to address HIV/AIDS among prisoners and injecting drug users (IDUs) as it becomes evident that prisoners play a critical role in the dynamic of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and that overall drug use is on the rise in many West African countries;
- Further strengthen ongoing partnerships with UNAIDS, WHO, UNDP, the World Bank, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), and ESTHER, and provide technical assistance based on the UN agencies’ division of labour;
- Convene regional workshops to build the capacities of main stakeholders, including civil society organizations, notably in situation assessment, legal review, combating stigmatization and discrimination, resource mobilization, harm reduction, drug dependence treatment, and joint management of HIV and Tuberculosis;

**At the national level:**

- Undertake field assessments and advocacy missions to priority countries (Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo) in order to assist them in implementing the roadmaps developed in various decision-making and planning processes (AIDS policies and strategies, drug and prison policies, UNDAF and PRSP documents, National Integrated Programmes, etc.), and to establish effective national frameworks to address

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45 In December 2009, UNODC, ESTHER, UNAIDS, WHO and the World Bank organized a regional consultation with 11 West and Central African countries in Grand Bassam (Côte d’Ivoire) to elaborate a strategy to combat HIV in prison settings among (injecting) drug users as well as roadmaps to include those vulnerable groups into National AIDS Strategy Plans.
HIV/AIDS-related issues in prison settings and among IDUs, as well as conduct legal reviews to support the development of HIV components;

- Provide support to Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo in assessing their HIV situation, needs and the response they provide to prisoners and (injecting) drug users, and foster the involvement of development and funding partners (e.g. UNODC, UNAIDS, WHO, WB, GTZ, ESTHER, USAID, ICRC);

- Contribute to the review of National Strategic Plans on AIDS (foreseen in 2010 in almost all West African countries), with a particular attention to prisoners and IDUs and to the insertion of comprehensive packages of interventions for both groups. Specific focus on outreach services, cross-cutting issues and joint HIV-tuberculosis activities will be made, mainly for Benin, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

**iv. Sub-Programme: Promoting Awareness and Research**

**a) Awareness**

During the 2010-2014 period, UNODC will continue its activities aimed at improving the level of public awareness on drugs and crime in the region. To that purpose, and in collaboration with relevant units at UNODC Headquarters, a thorough update and – where necessary – complete revamping of West Africa related websites will be undertaken to ensure the provision of useful, up-to-date and accurate information. In addition, UNODC will continue to organize special events to celebrate thematic UN days (e.g. Anti-Corruption Day, Anti-Drug Day, World AIDS Day). Awareness raising activities may also take the form of press releases, social and sporting events, information campaigns or drug incinerations. Such activities will be organized in collaboration with national authorities as well as relevant regional partners, particularly the ECOWAS.

**b) Research and Analysis**

Publications are not only aimed at exposing the underlying driving forces of drug- and crime-related activities, they are also made to communicate to the general public, and more specifically to decision-makers, on the nature and impact of a particular threat. Gaining knowledge on a threat contributes to better prevention efforts and to the elaboration of appropriate, evidence-based responses.

As early as 2005, UNODC focused on the region with a study on “Transnational Organized Crime in the West African Region”. This marked the beginning of a series of publications focusing not only on drug trafficking but more generally on the impact of illicit activities on the stability and development of West Africa.46

In 2009, UNODC published a Threat Assessment on selected types of transnational trafficking involving West Africa.47 The publication was presented at the UN Security Council in July and had a major impact in the world media. It not only shaded light onto untold stories but also provided an update and continued focus on various forms of illicit trafficking. This


result has now become an objective. During 2010-2014, UNODC intends to publish regular studies, both on pioneer subjects (e.g. synthetic drugs laboratories in West Africa) and on the monitoring of trends (e.g. drug trafficking, financial flows). A key factor to reach this objective is to have a standing research and analysis capacity through a Regional Analyst posted in Dakar. This expert would, in turn, support West African countries in developing their own capacities to conduct drug and crime surveys (see sub-chapter c)).

In the context of **tackling transnational and trans-Atlantic organized crime routes**, UNODC is planning to launch a comprehensive study on illicit trafficking flows, including Latin America, West Africa, North Africa and Europe. The objective is to provide a detailed assessment of transnational organized crime threats, assessing the links between source, transit and destination countries of transnational trafficking and related forms of crime. The study is foreseen to be conducted in cooperation with DPA and ECOWAS, as well as in close consultation with the EU and other partners.

**c) Drug and Crime Surveys**

Countries in the region lack the capacity and infrastructure to collect, analyse and share data on crime and victimization. Although some West African countries have responded to the UN Surveys of Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice System (UN-CTS) as well as to the Annual Report Questionnaires, answers often contain little information and parts of the questionnaires remain unanswered, which indicates a lack of information and/or capacity. Regarding drug statistics, few countries in the region have any reliable data on the prevalence of drug use among the population (as it is shown in the UNODC World Drug Report) or on service coverage. Therefore, UNODC, through the Regional Analyst mentioned above, intends to support countries in developing and maintaining a comprehensive system of surveys in West Africa with a view to collecting baseline data and monitoring trends.

Overall, it should be stressed that research is not an end in itself. Its objective is to support countries at both regional and national levels in developing effective policies, strategies and action plans to address the challenges identified and implement the various relevant international legal instruments, as well as help to ensure that local, regional and global strategies and programmes reinforce each other. Moreover, research provides a baseline against which progress and impact of actions taken can be measured, including those of the present Regional Programme. Research activities are also to be seen as complementary to UNODC’s work in policymaking areas.

**IV. Partnerships**

UNODC has established partnerships with various institutions for its activities in West Africa, both at HQ level and in the field. The Regional Office for West and Central Africa (ROSEN) and the Country Office for Nigeria (CONIG) have established strong partnerships with various stakeholders at different levels throughout the region. They work together to support their national and regional partners in developing their capacities to tackle drugs and crime. Furthermore, partnerships with international actors allow the pooling of resources and expertise with a view to increase efficiency and avoid duplications.
a) Global Level

Given the exploitation of West Africa as transit point for cocaine, and increasingly heroin, *en route* from producing regions to consumer countries, special emphasis should be made on trans-regional cooperation. Over the past years, UNODC has directed a lot of its efforts to creating links and communication channels between Latin American, Caribbean, and West African countries. This has translated into the implementation of trans-regional projects, such as “Law Enforcement and Intelligence Cooperation against Cocaine Trafficking from Latin America to West Africa”, AIRCOP and the Global Container Programme. Overall, direct links are being created between more than 20 countries on both sides of the Atlantic with a view to enhance law enforcement efforts against cocaine trafficking along the trans-Atlantic route. In this regard, destination countries can play a key role by actively supporting those trans-regional efforts.

Cooperation, as well as coordination, is ensured with bilateral aid providers and donors to UNODC programmes, such as Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, the European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. At the policy level, UNODC is regularly consulted by those actors and in this regard, close links with the European Union have been established in recent years. At the operational level - in addition to regular consultations - UNODC takes part in forums set up by other relevant stakeholders, such as the Mini Dublin Groups or the EU Member States’ Liaison Officers platforms in Dakar and Accra.

In the area of drug abuse prevention, the Conférence des Ministres de la Jeunesse et des Sports des Pays ayant le Français en partage (CONFEJES) is a key partner. Collaboration in 2008 led to the elaboration of a guide on the prevention of addictive behaviours, the organization of a sub-regional workshop on the monitoring and evaluation of drug abuse prevention projects, as well as the revitalization of a West African network of youth and civil society organizations. CONFEJES is a particularly relevant player due to its proximity to youth organizations and its focus on sport. Regarding sustainable livelihoods, a partnership with the Free University of Brussels (ULB) will complete UNODC’s activities in this area by focusing on crime and drug prevention in rural areas.

Regarding Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs), UNODC is now cooperating with the Egmont Group (www.egmontgroup.org) comprising most of the world’s FIUs, and has become the first non-FIU member of the IT Working Group. UNODC’s goAML software has been thoroughly reviewed at the request of the Egmont Group by the FIUs of Canada and Australia.

In the field of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, UNODC is maintaining a strong partnership with UNAIDS and the Ensemble Solidarité Thérapeutique Hospitaleire en Réseau (ESTHER). In December 2009, this partnership resulted in the organization of a Regional Consultation for West and Central African countries to elaborate a strategy to combat HIV in prison settings among (injecting) drug users and for people vulnerable to trafficking in human beings, in cooperation with UNAIDS, WHO and the World Bank. The resulting Roadmap will be used as a framework for UNODC’s work on HIV, as well as for providing technical assistance.

b) Regional Level

ECOWAS is the major partner for UNODC in West Africa. The close collaboration between UNODC and ECOWAS has already led to the elaboration of several Actions Plans: A 1997-2001 Regional Plan of Action Against the Abuse and Illicit Traffic of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in West Africa, one on trafficking in human beings in 2006, and most recently, the Regional Action Plan on drugs and crime, adopted in Praia in 2008. This cooperation is further reinforced by UNODC’s presence in Abuja through the Country Office for Nigeria (CONIG). This relationship translates not only into regular contact with various ECOWAS Commissions, notably the Office of the Commissioner for Human Development and Gender and the Office of the Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security, but also results in partnership and collaboration regarding major regional projects, such as
the West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI) or the programme on strengthening regional capacities and cooperation to tackle trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and to protect victims in West Africa.

With regard to financial crimes, UNODC will continue to strengthen its partnership with the International Governmental Action Group Against Money-Laundering in West Africa (GIABA). Since the very establishment of GIABA in 1999, UNODC has been one of its closest partners, in particular under the projects “Support for the fight against money-laundering in West Africa (2000-2004)” and “Support for the fight against Money-Laundering and Financing of Terrorism in West Africa (2005-2009)”. This partnership is about to be strengthened even further, with both organizations developing a Common Programmatic Framework on AML/CFT for West Africa in response to the MoU signed on 18 December 2009. The Common Programmatic Framework includes a four-year framework with detailed objectives in areas covered by both organizations’ mandates.

Given UNODC’s strong involvement in the region in the area of law enforcement, partnership with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is of high importance. The INTERPOL Secretariat in Lyon (France) and the Sub-Regional Bureau in Abidjan (Côte d’Ivoire) provide key contributions to the implementation of UNODC projects. Cooperation is already ongoing in the fields of migrant smuggling and intelligence exchange. In the future, cooperation will be further expanded with the roll-out of the I-24/7 communication system to countries in the region, notably within the framework of National Integrated Programmes, the project “Establishment of real-time operational communication between selected airports in West Africa” (AIRCOP) and the WACI.

Relations with the World Customs Organization (WCO) are deepening. This organization has provided strong support and key contributions to the creation of joint interdiction teams at seaports in Cape Verde, Ghana and Senegal. As part of the NIPs, it is planned to create such joint teams at seaports and/or container terminals in all ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania. Moreover, a partnership has been developed for the establishment of joint interdiction teams at airports within the framework of AIRCOP, and collaboration in the organization of joint operations in the region will be put in place, notably regarding the upcoming COCAIR II operation in 2010.

In the field of irregular migration and trafficking in human beings, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is a competent partner. Its mandate on migration affairs makes the organization a key player in several areas of UNODC intervention. In 2009, closer links were built, notably through a joint project submission aimed at combating migrant smuggling and human trafficking networks in West and North Africa, as well as providing assistance, return, and reintegration for smuggled migrants and victims of trafficking expressing the wish to go back to their country of origin in West Africa. This proposal covers Algeria, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco and Niger. Under the rubric of the Regional Programme, it is planned to consolidate this cooperation.

UNODC also participates in and supports sub-regional efforts, as exemplified by the Dakar Initiative. This important Initiative was called for by Senegal as a follow-up to the Praia Ministerial Conference, supporting the ECOWAS Political Declaration and implementation of the Regional Action Plan. This initiative gathered six neighbouring countries of Senegal (Cape Verde, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania), and the event in Dakar was attended by high level delegations and received support from France and Spain. It is aimed at improving institutional frameworks, law enforcement operations, drug demand reduction efforts, and cooperation between Senegal and its neighboring countries. The resulting roadmap was signed at the ministerial level on 15 February 2010. Concrete activities are detailed in the annexes of the respective Declaration.

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48. See projects XAW/T2A “Law Enforcement Capacity Building to Prevent and Combat Smuggling of Migrants in the ECOWAS region and Mauritania” and COL/J66 “Law Enforcement and Intelligence Cooperation against Cocaine Trafficking from Latin America to West Africa”.

49. AIRCOP is a joint UNODC-WCO-INTERPOL project involving Brazil, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo.
In the context of prison reform, UNODC has been cooperating with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), particularly in the rehabilitation of prisons in Guinea-Bissau.

Finally, as part of UNODC’s project “Law Enforcement Advisory Services and Capacity-Building in Africa”, UNODC organizes Liaison Officers Meetings twice a year. These informal gatherings allow law enforcement officers deployed all over Africa, as well as Desk Officers based in their home countries, to gather and exchange experience and operational information on ongoing cases and emerging trends and threats.

c) **National Level**

Key partners remain the national authorities in charge of the thematic areas covered by UNODC’s mandate. UNODC always seeks their full involvement and commitment to the objectives of all initiatives planned or ongoing. This notably translates into the development of new strategic instruments, like the NIPs, the designing phase of which is subject to full ownership and commitment by the national Governments. In the area of crime prevention, diversion, and restorative justice, local authorities and communities will also be involved in the implementation of programmes.

Given the size and importance of Nigeria, it should be mentioned that previous and ongoing activities have created strong partnerships with the Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC), the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), the Immigration Service (IS), as well as the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP). These four agencies are major players nation-wide but also region-wide. Additional partnerships have been built with the judiciary and the National Judicial Institute.

The involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) will be increasingly sought, particularly for crime, drug abuse, and HIV/AIDS prevention projects. UNODC is already cooperating with a number of engaged and competent NGOs/CSOs in the region and will not only further expand this partnership, but also support their development and operations, notably in cases where proximity is a decisive factor.

The private sector is a key partner in addressing drugs and crime related issues, including corruption. Business/industry codes of conduct can provide an important catalyst for private sector action, and the private sector can also be an important source of expertise and/or financial contribution. Public and private sector are important partners also regarding workplace prevention programmes. In terms of promoting visibility and public awareness, celebrities and persons of public interest as well as the media can be major partners for UNODC.

d) **UN System**

Threats to security and good governance are multidimensional and complex. Effective action to tackle them therefore requires partnerships with other UN agencies covering different thematic areas. Reform in some countries of the region where the UN is planning to realise the “Delivering as One” (DaO) concept will provide the opportunity to act in an integrated manner. The DaO pilot case of Cape Verde, where UNODC plays an active role, is an example of its commitment to work closely with other UN agencies. Similarly, UNODC intends to have its technical assistance coordinated with overall security sector reforms and peacebuilding initiatives conducted by UN integrated missions in post-conflict and fragile countries, such as Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone. ⁵⁰

Where the DaO mechanism is not in place, the strategic framework for system-wide cooperation is provided through a United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Each UNDAF maps out where the UN can bring in its comparative advantage through its various specialized agencies and funds in order to support a particular country in achieving its MDG-related objectives.

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The current roll-out of UNDAFs to West African countries allows for the preparation of technical assistance programmes that avoid overlapping and maximize the use of scarce resources while meeting the development priorities of the national partners in a coordinated manner. The UNDAF and the DaO approach represent efficient cooperation frameworks for all UN agencies, Programmes and Funds enabling effective integrated approaches. By the same token, UNODC programmes are also being strategically and progressively integrated into activities of other UN counterparts.

In this context – and as a response to the increased threat of organized crime and illicit trafficking to the security of the region -, close links with the UN Office for West Africa have been established. UNOWA is the first UN regional political office world-wide, mandated to harmonize UN activities and to promote the integration of a sub-regional, as opposed to country-by-country, approach.

There is an increased cooperation between UNODC and the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) through the joint programmes of integrated peacebuilding missions in the region (e.g. WACI countries). UNODC has been active in the inter-agency task forces on security sector reforms and in overall joint programming.

UNODC and DPKO are to enter into an operational framework for their operations. In this context, DPKO Standing Police Capacity Advisors have been deployed to the UNODC Regional Office in Dakar to assist in the implementation of security sector reform programmes. With about 3,000 UN Police staff in the region, DPKO, through the United Nations Police (UNPOL), has become a major partner in security sector reform processes in post-conflict countries. This partnership contributes to the goals of the Peacebuilding Commission as it brings together two relevant actors to pool resources and to advise on integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery.

The Peacebuilding Commission, whose main task is to elaborate and help to implement post-conflict action, has - since its creation in December 2005 - extended its activities to Sierra Leone, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, and more recently to Guinea. The Peacebuilding Fund is supporting several conflict prevention projects in the above-mentioned countries, including one UNDOC project on prison rehabilitation in Guinea-Bissau.51

With a view to support the implementation of the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan through an interdisciplinary and multi-agency approach, UNODC, in cooperation with the UNOWA, DPKO and INTERPOL, has developed the West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI). This joint undertaking has a particular significance for the region as for the first time those agencies have decided to act as one to combat drug trafficking and organized crime within the framework of one project. This initiative covers four post-conflict and peacebuilding scenarios.

In the areas of rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice, UNODC’s key partners are UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNDP, UNDEF and the relevant sections of the UN peacekeeping and peacebuilding offices in the region. In addition, several international NGOs are active in these fields, for instance Terre des Hommes Foundation (juvenile justice) and Penal Reform International (penal reform). UNODC has established strong links with both organizations. With regard to anti-corruption and criminal justice reform, UNODC and UNDP signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2008 on the delivery of activities and programmes in line with the UNCAC and the international standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice.

Concerning drug abuse prevention and health, UNODC, as co-sponsor of UNAIDS, is a member of the Joint UN Regional Team for AIDS (JURTA) and is the lead agency fighting HIV among (injecting) drug users and in prison settings. It will continue to develop effective partnerships with WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA, as well as with other co-sponsors. UNODC is cooperating with WHO on the implementation of the “UNODC-WHO Joint Programme on Drug Dependence and Care”. The current UNODC Treatnet project, which is a new strategy for the treatment of drug dependence aimed at promoting and

51 Project GNB/T34: “Rehabilitation of Selected Prisons and Training of Penitentiary Staff” (2008-2010).
supporting evidence-based and ethical treatment policies worldwide, represents the framework for this inter-agency cooperation. Treatnet promotes diversified, effective and quality drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation services, including HIV/AIDS prevention and care. Treatnet and the UNODC-WHO Joint Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care are to be extended to all West African countries.

Within the UN System, the Regional Directors Team of the UN Development Group plays a key role. This forum convenes twice a year in order to provide leadership, strategic guidance, and support to Resident Coordinators (RCs) and UN Country Teams (UNCTs). It also ensures the quality of UN programmes and conducts performance appraisals of RCs and UNCTs management. ROSEN is part of the Team covering West and Central Africa.

Finally, ROSEN is a full member of 15 UN Country Teams, and CONIG represents UNODC at Nigeria’s UNCT. UNODC cooperates with UNICEF in Mauritania on juvenile justice, with the Joint UN and Regional Teams on AIDS in Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria and Senegal, with UNAIDS and WHO on HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis in Benin, Cape Verde and Togo, and with UNDP on anti-corruption programmes in Sierra Leone and Mauritania. Regarding the latter, UNODC is also part of the joint programme (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF) entitled “Strengthening conflict prevention capacities and the rule of law in Mauritania”, financed by the Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund.
V. Operational Arrangements

UNODC is deeply committed to deliver the most effective assistance and to fully assume its role regarding management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, in close partnership with all involved stakeholders.

a) Management and Coordination

In line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action, management of the Regional Programme will be guided by the following principles:

- **Ownership and alignment**: Member States are primarily responsible and accountable for achieving the objectives foreseen in the Regional Programme for West Africa. As stated in Chapter II, most of the proposed interventions result from regional commitments made by the countries themselves (e.g. ECOWAS Regional Action Plan to address the growing problem of illicit drug trafficking, organized crime and drug abuse in West Africa, or the WAEMU AML and CFT Uniform Laws). Also, NIPs are national strategic documents owned by the local authority and implemented with UNODC support. The objectives of the Regional Programme for West Africa are therefore aligned with national and regional strategies.

- **Donor harmonization**: In addition to UNODC, many other development and/or donor agencies in the region are already working in areas covered by this Regional Programme. The development of UNODC initiatives and the cross-cutting nature of the means of intervention (NIPs and Sub-Programmes) always require prior on-site assessment, not only to understand national capacities but also to involve external bilateral or multilateral development aid providers so as to avoid duplication and build synergies. Where key partners for an initiative have already been identified, this translates into joint assessment missions and joint implementation of subsequent activities (e.g. with INTERPOL, WCO, EU). Moreover, it should be mentioned that the ECOWAS Operational Plan provides for the strengthening of ECOWAS internal capacities regarding donor coordination.52 UNODC is to support ECOWAS in this regard.

- **Result-orientation**: The Regional Programme for West Africa focuses on a set of objectives and specifies the means to achieve them.

- **Mutual accountability**: While Member States are responsible for achieving the objectives at national level, UNODC has a particular comparative advantage in collating and analyzing data received on trans-boundary issues and regional trends, and in sharing this information with partners. Moreover, once involved in supporting the national authorities, UNODC has a clear responsibility to do everything within its power to deliver the assistance foreseen.

In line with the principle of donor harmonization, **UNODC is ready to serve as facilitator in West Africa for enhanced coordination among the stakeholders involved in countering illicit (drug) trafficking, organized crime and terrorism**. Such facilitation could follow the successful example of UNODC Liaison Officers Meetings, organized in Dakar twice a year and focusing on law enforcement. In this respect, a similar format including two meetings per year in Dakar addressing the three above mentioned topics could be envisaged.

One of the concrete outputs of such a forum would be the development and subsequent update of a project matrix including all relevant initiatives in West Africa implemented or funded by the participating countries. Besides coordination, it would provide an opportunity to discuss the various legal, operational and/or institutional aspects of anti-trafficking, crime and terrorism work in the region. The mapping of trafficking routes and regular updates would be another tangible output.

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52 See ECOWAS Operational Plan, Output 1, Activity 1.6 “Strengthen internal capacities on “Tomate Pro” and provide for some equipment upgrade for the Division”.

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Providing a coordination platform for international donors would not only answer repeated calls for UNODC to facilitate the establishment of such an informal mechanism, but it would also benefit West African countries through the reception of complementary and coordinated technical assistance packages, building on development partners’ comparative advantages.

The overall responsibility for the implementation of UNODC’s technical assistance in West Africa and the current Programme falls under the UNODC Regional Office for West and Central Africa in Dakar (ROSEN). The Regional Office ensures the operational development as well as the effective management of the Regional Programme. In Nigeria, UNODC operations will continue to fall under the responsibility of the Country Office, who will work in close collaboration and coordination with the ROSEN office.

The organizational chart of the Regional Office for West and Central Africa was restructured in order to enable enhanced operational capability and to absorb effectively and efficiently the continued extension of UNODC’s portfolio for West Africa. As part of the restructuring, UNODC/ROSEN has streamlined its activities into clear thematic divisions, each under the direction of a Regional Advisor.

The main task of the Regional Advisors is to ensure coordination with all relevant units. They will also be responsible for the implementation of the Sub-Programmes within the Regional Programme.

In this regard, faced by increased demand from West African countries to provide support in countering rising drug abuse linked to the transit of large quantities of cocaine and other illicit substances, UNODC would need to strengthen its capacities through the recruitment of one Drug Demand Reduction Expert. With the same objective of increasing support to countries in the region, ROSEN’s Drug Prevention and Health Unit was reinforced with a HIV/AIDS Regional Advisor in January 2010. In the field of justice reform and legal assistance, UNODC intends to further enhance its expertise through the recruitment of a Regional Legal Advisor. In addition, to ensure quality control, monitoring and an effective coordinated approach among the various Programme Offices, a position of a Programme Offices Coordinator in Dakar has been established.

In conclusion, this structure has been designed to maximize flexibility in an integrated approach to UNODC’s mandate. Moreover, it provides for the integration of ongoing UNODC projects and global programmes. UNODC Headquarters will facilitate the implementation of the Regional Programme through the provision of administrative support, selected technical advice from both substantive and operational experts, as well as guidance on programme development and management. The Integrated Programming and Oversight Branch through the West and Central Africa Team at HQ Vienna will further ensure coordination and smooth implementation of the programme.

\[b) Monitoring\]

Monitoring means to track and report on developments, including progress and shortfalls, in the course of the implementation of a project or programme. Regular monitoring is essential so that the programme can establish a virtuous learning cycle, starting with undertaking an activity, learning from that experience and improving performance in the next sequence of activities. The overall responsibility for monitoring and oversight of the Regional Programme lies with the UNODC Regional Representative in Dakar in cooperation with Headquarters.

The UNODC Annual Project Progress Report will be the primary vehicle for results orientated monitoring of the Regional Programme and all its components. It builds on the Work Plan and Logical Framework contained in each UNODC project document which provide a comprehensive matrix of objectives, outcomes, activities, and indicators. UNODC’s comprehensive project cycle management software (ProFi) facilitates monitoring and ensures full transparency of programme components by providing easy access to financial and substantial project information for managers and donors. Moreover, effective monitoring is secured through tripartite project review meetings (beneficiaries, donors and UNODC) and field missions to project sites. However, in order to have a true
understanding of progress at the different levels, an Annual Review will complement the regular project monitoring system. The first Annual Review is scheduled for the end of 2010.

c) Evaluation

Evaluation is an independently carried out exercise distinct from monitoring. Independent Regional Programme Evaluations will be conducted under the lead and guidance of the HQ-based Independent Evaluation Unit in close cooperation with the Regional Representative in Dakar and respective implementing partners. Timing of the Independent Regional Programme Evaluation is decided by the Regional Representative, ensuring that findings and recommendations can feed into the next planning cycle. This means that planning for such an evaluation needs to start several months prior to the initiation of the next planning cycle. Evaluations will take place at mid-term (i.e. 2012) and at the end of the programme (i.e. 2014) and an appropriate portion of the overall budget will be set aside for respective activities.

How will the Regional Programme be evaluated?
The purpose of the Regional Programme Evaluation is to assess the benefits the Regional Programme brings about; to this effect specific evaluation criteria will be formulated, based on i) the results framework of the regional programme, ii) the information needs of internal and external key stakeholders, and iii) recommendations stemming from Sub-Programme evaluations.

Secondary data – such as findings from sub-programme evaluations, baseline data, and information from internal reviews such as annual reviews - will feed into the evaluation and will be crosschecked and triangulated with primary data stemming from first-hand sampling and collection methods. Findings and recommendations of these regional evaluations will be discussed and disseminated within the respective region as well as headquarters.

How will Sub-Programmes be evaluated and how will these relate to the Regional Programme evaluation?
All four Sub-Programmes within the Regional Programme for West Africa will be independently evaluated to assess their respective impact; a key difference to the up-to-date project evaluation will be that Sub-Programmes will also be assessed in respect to their contribution to the overall objectives of the Regional Programme.

Guiding Principles for Monitoring and Evaluation:

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities for the Regional Programme for West Africa will be guided by the following considerations:

- **Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness**: Ensuring that the five commitments mentioned in the Declaration are applied. Particularly, M&E at programme level will focus on analyzing achievements compared to the results foreseen. It will be important for UNODC to demonstrate its own direct contribution to results, and the contribution made by the beneficiaries themselves.

- **Quality of UNODC’s services**: While UNODC cannot be held directly accountable for programme level results, it is accountable for providing relevant and high-quality services. This means that project outputs must be monitored and evaluated in order to determine (a) their relevance to the beneficiary; (b) the efficiency of delivery; (c) the effectiveness in supporting outcomes; and (d) the likely sustainability of benefits. Strong project M&E systems are therefore required and each individual project design will need to include specific resources for M&E activities.

- **Principles outlined in the ECOWAS Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)**: Endorsed at the 36th Ordinary Summit of the ECOWAS Heads of State and Government on 22 June 2009, the MEM is to assess the degree of implementation of the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan by the Member States and the Commission. It is based on three principles: transparency, inclusiveness,

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53 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, March 2005.
and peer-to-peer. It was agreed that the ECOWAS MEM will also report on progress to the United Nations Security Council in order to maintain political attention and secure the required technical and financial support from the international community.

It is expected that the implementation of the *ECOWAS Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism* will provide an excellent additional framework for UNODC monitoring and evaluation of Regional Programme components. The elaboration of the MEM is in process and UNODC is working closely with the ECOWAS Commission to define the most appropriate means of evaluation for the Regional Programme, designed to support the implementation of the *ECOWAS Plan of Action*. The MEM foresees the establishment of a *Steering Committee* composed of representatives from the ECOWAS Commission, Member State(s), International Organizations, civil society, and the donor community.
UNODC Presence in West Africa

Regional Programme for West Africa, 2010 – 2014

Overall available expertise:
- Law enforcement
- Forensics
- Anti-human trafficking and smuggling of migrants
- Anti-money-laundering and financing of terrorism
- Anti-terrorism
- HIV/AIDS
- Anti-corruption (at specific national level)
- Communications
- Research (under recruitment)
- Legal (under recruitment)

Additional required expertise:
- Demand reduction

2010
2011
2012
VI. Budget and Funding

The 2010-2014 Regional Programme for West Africa includes ongoing and planned regional and national initiatives in 16 countries. The below budget estimate covers both programme activities and human resources requirements.

The ECOWAS Regional Action Plan explicitly requests all Member States to develop National Integrated Programmes as the backbone of a regional response mechanism to illicit (drug) trafficking and organized crime. In principle UNODC’s support to all 16 NIPs will constitute roughly 60% of their total budget and it is expected that the remaining 40% will be covered by the respective Member States themselves, as a demonstration of their commitment. Currently, NIPs are ongoing in Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and are under development for Burkina Faso, Liberia and Sierra Leone. NIPs for Togo and Ghana are under finalization and a country programme is ongoing in Nigeria. Draft NIPs have been formulated for Mauritania and Niger and will be reactivated upon the resumption of a favourable political environment.

The following table shows estimated budget figures for regional initiatives and National Integrated Programmes (NIPs). For detailed information on the regional figures, please refer to Annex 2, for more information on NIPs, please go to Chapter VIII and consult respective country pages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Level</th>
<th>Total budget (US$)</th>
<th>Funding (US$)</th>
<th>Shortfall (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Programme (i) Combating Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism</td>
<td>61.4 million</td>
<td>14.4 million</td>
<td>47 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Programme (ii) Building Justice and Integrity</td>
<td>12.7 million</td>
<td>0.4 million</td>
<td>12.3 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-Programme (iii) Improving Drug Prevention and Health</td>
<td>15.4 million</td>
<td>0.2 million</td>
<td>15.2 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-Programme (iv) Promoting Awareness and Research</td>
<td>3.1 million</td>
<td>0.2 million</td>
<td>2.9 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>92.6 million</td>
<td>15.3 million</td>
<td>77.3 million</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Integrated Programme Level</th>
<th>Total budget (US$)</th>
<th>Funding (US$)</th>
<th>Shortfall (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>98.3 million</td>
<td>47.9 million</td>
<td>50.4 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Regional Programme 2010-2014*</th>
<th>Total budget (US$)</th>
<th>Funding (US$)</th>
<th>Shortfall (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>190.9 million</td>
<td>63.2 million</td>
<td>127.7 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Donors to UNODC’s programme in West Africa are: Austria, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Denmark, the European Commission, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the MDG Achievement Fund, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, the OPEC Fund, the Peacebuilding Commission/Fund, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.
## VII. Logical Framework

The Regional Programme in all its components is fully in line with the UNODC Mid-Term Strategy 2008-2011 and the proposed UNODC Strategic Framework for the period 2012-2013. It aims at achieving results supporting the implementation of the ECOWAS Political Declaration and Regional Action Plan on the Prevention of Drug Abuse, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime in West Africa, endorsed by the ECOWAS Heads of State in 2008. The logical framework includes expected impact, outcomes and outputs at the regional level, based on regional and national activities, structured along the four thematic Sub-Programmes. Moreover, each National Integrated Programme has or will have its own detailed results framework as part of its respective Programme Document, in line with the overall objectives and approach of the Regional Programme.

### SUB-PROGRAMME (i) COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME, ILlicit TRAFFICKING AND TERRORISM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact:</th>
<th>Reduction in illicit trafficking.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicators:</td>
<td>Volume of seizures and arrests, and related trends observed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Outcome 1</strong></th>
<th><strong>Member States take systematic and intelligence-based action to identify and act upon drug trafficking, money-laundering and other organized criminal activities, including improving their border security.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDICATORS</strong></td>
<td>Computer Based Training centres established with UNODC assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint Interdiction Teams created at seaport/airport/land with UNODC assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Financial Intelligence Units created with UNODC assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forensic laboratories established with UNODC assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A number of Member States using new law enforcement tools (e.g. goCASE/goAML/goDMS software) and/or IT infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th><strong>Output 1.1: Basic and specialized law enforcement training systematically enhanced in the region.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators</strong></td>
<td>- Number of new/supported Computer Based Training (CBT) centres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Number of countries where CBT is provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Number of law enforcement officers (male/female) trained and evidence of their improved knowledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Adequate number of law enforcement trainers (male/female) trained, including trainers from “Southern” countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Number of mentors (male/female) acting in law enforcement capacity-building.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Means of Verification | - CBT centres operational. |
| | - Relevant national government agency records and reports. |
| | - UNODC programme/project progress reports, including training evaluations. |
| | - Qualitative surveys and stakeholder interviews. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Output 1.2: Institutional capacities of national law enforcement authorities strengthened.** | - Mali participating in the Container Control Programme.54  
- Increased number of Joint Interdiction Teams established.  
- Increased number of Joint Airport Interdiction Forces established (see AIRCOP55).  
- Number and names of Member States effectively using new law enforcement tools (e.g. goCASE/goAML software) and IT infrastructure (e.g. goIDM).  
- Amount and type of specialized equipment provided to law enforcement agencies and being utilized. | - Joint Interdiction Teams/Forces operational (airports, seaports, land).  
- Relevant national government agency records and reports, including border enforcement.  
- UNODC programme/project progress reports, including the Container Programme and AIRCOP.  
- Reports by implementation partners (INTERPOL, WCO).  
- CSO reports/press releases. |
| **Output 1.3: Improved inter-agency coordination and strengthened law enforcement to tackle transnational illicit (drug) trafficking.** | - Information sharing amongst the West African countries and Latin America and the Caribbean enhanced.  
- Number of bilateral agreements signed to facilitate joint investigations increased.  
- Number of Border Liaison Officers (BLO) Networks to form bilateral links across high-risk borders established.  
- Number of Liaison Officers deployed.  
- Number of Transnational Crime Units (TCU) responsible for cross-border cooperation and intelligence gathering/sharing established. | - Relevant national government agency records and reports.  
- Number of TCUs operational.  
- Number of BLO Networks operational. |
| **Output 1.4: Strengthened legal frameworks with regard to illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons.** | - “ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa” ratified and/or implemented in all 16 countries.  
- The “Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and the Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition“ (supplementing UNTOC) ratified and/or implemented in 16 countries. | - Report stating ratification.  
- UNODC reports.  
- Country self-assessment reports. |
| **Output 1.5: Regional capacities to take effective action against money-laundering, drug trafficking, trafficking in persons and (the financing of) terrorism enhanced.** | - Progress made under the 2010-2013 UNODC-GIABA Strategic Partnership for West Africa on AML/CFT.57  
- Number and names of countries that established /strengthened Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs).  
- Number and names of countries where the joint UNODC-ECOWAS 2010-2013 “Strengthening Regional Capacities and Cooperation to  
- UNODC FIUs operational.  
- FIU records and reports.  
- Transnational Crime Units operational.  
- TCU records and reports.  
- NGO reports.  
- Relevant national government agency records and  
- UNODC reports.  
- Transnational Crime Units operational.  
- TCU records and reports.  
- NGO reports.  
- Relevant national government agency records and |

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54 The successful UNODC Container Control Programme is already ongoing in Cape Verde, Ghana and Senegal, and is soon to be launched in Mali. It works to establish Joint Interdiction Teams, improve coordination, and enhance border management.

55 AIRCOP stands for “Establishment of real-time operational communication between selected airports in West Africa” and refers to an ongoing joint UNODC-INTERPOL-WCO project which aims to establish Joint Airport Interdiction Forces along major drug trafficking routes.

56 goCASE and goAML are UNODC developed software products which provide integrated investigative case management, intelligence analysis and anti-money-laundering solutions.

57 For measurable outcomes and activities see Joint Vision and Work Plan of UNODC and GIABA (Intergovernmental Action Group Against Money Laundering in West Africa).
### Indicators

- **National Means**
  - Number and names of countries where the joint UNODC-DPKO-UNOWA/DPA-INTERPOL West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI)\(^{58}\) is under implementation.
  - Number and names of countries participating in regional mechanism to prosecute high profile drug traffickers.
  - Number of NGO staff (male/female) who received specialized training, and evidence of their increased knowledge.
  - Number and name of NGO platforms/networks established or strengthened.
  - Progress made regarding the sharing of goAML information between West African countries.

### Means of Verification

- UNODC programme/project progress reports, including training evaluation.
- Reports by implementation partners (e.g. GIABA, ECOWAS).
- Press releases and news.

### Output 1.6: Forensic capacities strengthened in the region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Number of forensic laboratories established and operational.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increased number of professionals (male/female) trained on forensic techniques and evidence of their increased knowledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increased number of professionals (male/female) trained in crime scene investigation, document examination, fingerprint analysis and computer forensics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Type and amount of forensic equipment provided and being utilized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Amount of IT hardware and solutions in use in forensic laboratories.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Output 1.7: Member States receiving assistance to draft and implement national action plans to combat drug trafficking, money-laundering, organized crime and (the financing of) terrorism.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Number of national action plans developed and under implementation (at least 8 countries).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Output 1.8: Member States receiving assistance to draft and implement national action plans to combat drug trafficking, money-laundering, organized crime and (the financing of) terrorism.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- National legislative frameworks related to drugs, crime and terrorism established in accordance with international and regional commitments taken by the countries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INDICATORS

(Draft) laws revised and/or new laws introduced, by countries in receipt of UNODC assistance, to align national legislative frameworks with international and regional commitments.

---

\(^{58}\) WACI is currently being implemented in Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone, and has established a National Integrated Programme for each country. The core element of WACI is the development of Transnational Crime Units (TCU) to improve information gathering, analysis and sharing capacities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.1: Increased awareness of the need to ratify international and regional agreements/ conventions and protocols.</td>
<td>- Number and name of countries in receipt of UNODC assistance that initiate action to ratify international and regional agreements, conventions and protocols related to drugs, crime and terrorism.</td>
<td>- Regional agreements/conventions/protocols ratified. - UNODC programme/project progress reports. - Relevant national government agency records and reports. - CSO reports, press releases and national news.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.2: Member States receiving legal assistance to draft and/or revise national laws in accordance with international and regional legal instruments on drugs, crime and terrorism.</td>
<td>- Number of domestic laws developed in accordance with the respective international and regional legal instruments on drugs, crime and terrorism. - Percentage of relevant domestic laws reviewed and revised.</td>
<td>- Domestic laws enacted. - UNODC programme/project progress reports. - National government agency records and reports. - CSO reports, press releases and national news.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Outcome 3** | **Member States improve their capacities to fight trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.** | **INDICATORS**
Harmonization of national legislation with international standards and norms. Increased awareness about networks and trends in the field of TIP and SOM in the region. Evidence-based responses against TIP and SOM developed. Law enforcement and justice professionals properly dealing with TIP and SOM cases. |
| Output 3.1: National legislative frameworks meet international obligations and standards. | - Number and names of countries with legislation and policies in place that meet international obligations and standards. - Ratification of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol in the five remaining countries (Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo). - UNODC model law for adoption to national context provided to these five countries. - Anti-TIP laws developed in five countries (Benin, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau). | - Relevant national government agency status reports. |
| Output 3.2: Strengthened law enforcement and justice with regard to TIP cases. | - Training delivered to 500 professionals (officers and magistrates) in 12 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone). | - Training evaluations. |
### Output 3.3: Enhanced inter-agency coordination to combat criminal networks involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- High-Level Working Groups held in six countries (Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of specialized units equipped and operational.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of specialized units established, equipped and trained at key points on migration routes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Regional Network operational.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Regional network of these specialized units established.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- UNODC programme/project progress reports.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ECOWAS Commission’s Trafficking in Persons Unit strengthened.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Output 3.4: Information on operations, networks and trends on trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants used by stakeholders for evidence based responses and increased awareness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Research conducted on the current state of play in eight countries (Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Research reports available and distributed to stakeholders.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Awareness-raising campaigns and events conducted in the same eight countries mentioned above.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- UNODC programme/project progress reports.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Press releases, news articles, related to awareness raising campaigns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUB-PROGRAMME (ii) BUILDING JUSTICE AND INTEGRITY

**Impact:** Criminal Justice Systems reformed in line with international standards.

**Indicators:** Number of national legislations on drugs and crime established; number of cases and achieved convictions; empirical data on level and scope of corruption available; and related trends observed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 1</th>
<th>Member States take action to align their domestic legislation on corruption with international legal standards.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDICATORS</strong></td>
<td>Legal and institutional frameworks against corruption put in place/strengthened and complying with international standards. Member States participating in UNCAC review mechanism, supported by UNODC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output 1.1: Increased awareness of the need to ratify international and regional agreements/ conventions and protocols related to corruption.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Number and name of countries who have ratified UNCAC, and date of ratification.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Conventions/agreements and protocols on corruption ratified.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number and name of countries in receipt of UNODC assistance that initiate action to ratify international and regional agreements/ conventions and protocols related to corruption.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Relevant records and reports by UNODC, national governments, and Civil Society Organizations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Domestic laws enacted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output 1.2: Member States receiving legal assistance to draft or revise national laws against corruption in accordance with international and regional legal instruments.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Number and quality of domestic laws against corruption developed in accordance with respective international and regional legal instruments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- UNODC programme/project progress reports.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Relevant national government agency records and reports.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- CSO reports, press releases and national news.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.3: Anti-Corruption Authorities (ACA) established or strengthened, and national policies and initiatives against corruption developed.</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of ACAs established.</td>
<td>- UNODC programme/project progress reports, including training evaluations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of ACA officials (male/female) trained and evidence of their increased knowledge.</td>
<td>- Codes of conduct distributed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of anti-corruption action plans developed or under implementation, at least in six countries.</td>
<td>- Action plans distributed and under implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of codes of conduct established and implemented by private companies.</td>
<td>- Records and reports of private sector companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outcome 2**

**Member States identify opportunities for improvement of national criminal justice systems and act upon them with UNODC assistance.**

**INDICATORS**

Criminal justice systems aligned with international standards, particularly in regard to the protection of victims and witnesses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 2.1: Member States’ capacity to align prison systems with international standards, such as the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners strengthened.</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Number of prisons refurbished or built.</td>
<td>- UNODC programme/project progress reports.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Measures undertaken to improve prisoners’ safety.</td>
<td>- Refurbished/new prisons operational.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number and names of countries undergoing prison reform (e.g. Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria, Ghana).</td>
<td>- Prison records.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increased number of databases and data management systems established.</td>
<td>- Relevant national government agency records and reports.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Programmes designed for prisoners (male/female) with special needs under implementation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 2.2: Access to justice through decentralized, community-based solutions increased.</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Number of “Houses of Justice” established and operational.</td>
<td>- Relevant national government agency records and reports.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increased number of cases processed.</td>
<td>- UNODC project progress reports, including training evaluations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increased number of women serving as trainers or paralegals.</td>
<td>- Qualitative surveys and stakeholder interviews.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Reported satisfaction of community members (male/female) with increased access to justice.</td>
<td>- Handbook on Access to Legal Aid developed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Handbook on Access to Legal Aid published.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 2.3: Witness protection improved, with special emphasis on women and children.</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Number and names of countries with an effective witness protection system in place.</td>
<td>- Court records and reports.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of witnesses (male/female) protected.</td>
<td>- UNODC programme/project progress reports, including training evaluations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Higher number of testimonies/convictions due to witness protection.</td>
<td>- Relevant national government agency records and reports.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of police staff (male/female) and judicial representatives (male/female) who received training on legal tools to protect witnesses and evidence of their increased knowledge.</td>
<td>- Qualitative surveys and stakeholder interviews.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Means of Verification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Output 2.4: Victim assistance enhanced, including for particularly vulnerable groups (e.g. victims of sexual violence). | - Number/names of countries offering victim assistance programmes.  
- Number of victims (male/female) assisted, type of service provided.  
- Number of police officers, prosecutors, judges and NGO staff (male/female) trained, and evidence of their increased knowledge.  
- Number of victimization surveys conducted, and in which countries (e.g. Guinea-Bissau).  
- Increased number of testimonies and convictions as a result of victim assistance. | - UNODC programme/project progress reports, including training evaluations.  
- Relevant national government agency records and reports.  
- Qualitative surveys and stakeholder interviews. |
| Output 2.5: Domestic legislation on witness protection and victim assistance strengthened in accordance with international standards. | - Number, percentage and names of countries with new or revised domestic legislation on witness protection and victim assistance. | - New or revised domestic laws enacted, complying with international standards.  
- Relevant national government agency records and reports. |
| Output 2.6: Increased awareness of the need to establish a child-centred approach in criminal justice. | - Number of law enforcement, judicial and NGO staff (male/female) who received training on protection of children’s rights in the context of criminal justice, and evidence of their increased knowledge.  
- Number and quality of domestic laws to protect children within the criminal justice system revised or developed in accordance with relevant international legal instruments and minimum standards.  
- Enhanced safety measures for children (male/female) at institutional treatment premises. | - UNODC programme/project progress reports, including training evaluations.  
- Child institutions’ records.  
- Relevant national government agency records and reports.  
- Qualitative surveys and stakeholder interviews.  
- NGO reports/press releases. |
| Output 2.7: Increased access by the judiciary to international information and standards. | - Number of Judicial Research Centres established/strengthened.  
- Number of courts that have access to international legal resources through the installation of Judicial Research Centres. | - UNODC programme/project progress reports.  
- Quantitative surveys and stakeholder interviews.  
- Government press releases.  
- Judicial Research Centres’ records. |

**Outcome 3**

**Member States initiate action to increase international and cross-border cooperation in criminal matters.**

**INDICATORS**

- Central Authorities operational and processing mutual legal assistance requests.  
- Increased number of mutual legal assistance requests processed.  
- Criminal justice training of professionals includes international cooperation in criminal matters, including counter-terrorism.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Output 3.1: Institutional capacities to respond to mutual legal assistance requests | - Number of Central Authorities established or strengthened.  
- Number of cases where mutual legal assistance was effectively used. | - Central Authority records.  
- Relevant national government agency records and reports. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Output 3.2: Expertise on international cooperation in criminal matters and counter-terrorism on a bilateral, sub-regional and regional level enhanced. | - Number of officials (male/female) who received specialized training on international cooperation in criminal matters, including terrorism.  
- Evidence of their increased knowledge.  
- Number of criminal justice training institutions strengthened and by which means. | - UNODC programme/project progress reports, including training evaluations.  
- Qualitative surveys and stakeholder interviews.  
- Relevant national government agency records and reports. |

**SUB-PROGRAMME (iii) IMPROVING DRUG PREVENTION AND HEALTH**

**Impact:** Reduction in drug abuse and related health problems, including HIV/AIDS.

**Indicators:** Empirical data on drug abuse/addiction and HIV/AIDS prevalence available; prison assessments; and related trends observed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 1</th>
<th>Member States in the region initiate action to raise awareness on drug abuse among particularly vulnerable groups.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **INDICATORS** | Number of schools providing life skills education with UNODC assistance.  
Member States implementing community-based training approach to reduce vulnerability of deprived families and strengthen their awareness, with UNODC assistance.  
Observed tendency of increased cooperation of Member States with civil society and private sector in the area of drug prevention. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Output 1.1: Evidence-based life skills education at selected schools supported. | - Cultural adaptation teams to adapt evidence-based family skills training programmes to local contexts established.  
- Number of countries and schools implementing sustainable evidence-based life skills education curricula.  
- Number of children (male/female) whose life skills have been enhanced through training/education.  
- Evidence of children’s increased awareness on drug abuse risks. | - UNODC programme/project progress reports, including curricula evaluations.  
- School records and reports.  
- Qualitative surveys and stakeholder interviews.  
- Relevant national government agency records and reports. |

| Output 1.2: Evidence-based life skills training for selected deprived families fostered. | - Number of countries and communities implementing evidence-based family life skills programmes.  
- Number and size of families whose life skills have been enhanced | - UNODC programme/project progress reports, including training evaluations.  
- Community records and reports. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Output 1.3: State cooperation with civil society, public and private sector in the area of drug prevention supported.** | - Increased number of public and private companies cooperating in the area of drug prevention.  
- Number of private companies implementing workplace prevention policies and programmes.  
- Regional Coordination Body set up and operating.  
- Progress made under the DEREPAC Programme\(^59\) of the Free University of Brussels as a new approach to drug abuse prevention in West Africa in four countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Senegal and Togo). | - Private sector company reports.  
- Regional Coordination Body records and reports.  
- Relevant national government agency records and reports.  
- DEREPAC Programme progress reports, as well as relevant UNODC project progress reports.  
- NGO reports/press releases. |

**Outcome 2**

**Improved and expanded treatment and care services for male and female drug addicts and prisoners.**

**INDICATORS**

Expanded scope of specialized treatment and care services for men and women available in prison settings (HIV/AIDS, STI, TB and Hepatitis).  

cWest African Network of drug dependence treatment centres established with UNODC assistance.  

Number of safe houses/shelters for youth established or supported.  

Increased number of reinsertion programmes ongoing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **Output 2.1: Professional capacity of health and social sector in the region improved.** | - Number of professionals (male/female) from the health and social sector trained in drug abuse and HIV/AIDS matters in prison settings on national and regional level, and evidence of their increased knowledge.  
- Number of NGOs specialized on drug treatment supported and by which means. | - UNODC programme/project progress reports, including training evaluations.  
- NGO reports.  
- Relevant national government agency records and reports. |
| **Output 2.2: Expansion of ongoing drug treatment programmes and additional interventions supported, and capacity of service providers strengthened.** | - Introduction of Treatnet II\(^60\) in at least three countries, and respective progress made.  
- Progress made under joint UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care.  
- Number of safe houses/shelters for youth established or supported.  
- Number of male/female juveniles seeking assistance at shelters. | - West African Network of drug dependence treatment centres operating.  
- Safe houses/shelters operating.  
- Safe house/shelter records.  
- Treatnet II progress reports.  
- Relevant UNODC and WHO programme/project reports. |

\(^59\) DEREPAC represents a new approach to preventing violence, crime and drug abuse among young people. It is aimed at strengthening the socio-economic activities of the region through the promotion of community empowerment initiatives and active participation of the local population in the management of development projects.

\(^60\) Treatnet II is one of UNODC’s pilot projects in the area of HIV/AIDS prevention in prison settings.
**Outcome 3**

**West African Member States initiate action to establish legal and programmatic frameworks to effectively prevent and address drug abuse.**

**INDICATORS**

- Domestic laws, policies and action plans on drug abuse developed in line with international standards with UNODC assistance.
- Member States applying internationally harmonized indicators and tools in the assessment of interventions.
- Member States increase regional cooperation and partnerships to prevent and address drug abuse and the spread of HIV/AIDS among prisoners and IDUs, assisted by UNODC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Output 3.1: National legal and policy frameworks to address drug abuse as well as HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment in prison settings and among IDUs enhanced. | - Number of relevant domestic laws and policies revised or developed.  
- Status of implementation of recommendations from the Regional Consultations on HIV.  
- Number of national coordination bodies and mechanisms established.  
- Number of (respective components of) national action plans established (at least 4 countries). | - New or revised domestic laws enacted, aligned with international minimum standards.  
- National action plans distributed and under implementation.  
- Relevant UNODC and national government agency records and reports.  
- National coordination bodies operational. |
| Output 3.2: States empowered to assess the quality, coverage and impact of prevention, treatment and care interventions by using internationally harmonized indicators and tools. | - Number, scope and quality of surveys conducted.  
- Number of professionals (male/female) trained in treatment and care interventions, and evidence of their increased knowledge. | - UNODC programme/project progress reports, including training evaluations.  
- Relevant national government agency records and reports.  
- Qualitative surveys and stakeholder interviews. |
| Output 3.3: Regional cooperation and partnerships developed and fostered. | - Progress made on expansion of African HIV in Prisons Partnership Network (AHPPN).  
- Type and scope of partnerships strengthened.  
- Joint advocacy activities with international agencies in field of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment for prisoners/IDUs undertaken. | - AHPPN progress reports.  
- Programme/Project Progress reports by UNODC, as well as other international partner agencies. |

**SUB-PROGRAMME (iv) PROMOTING AWARENESS AND RESEARCH**
**Impact:** Increased international attention and support to West Africa. Drug and crime issues merged into national development agendas in the region.

**Indicators:** Increased in donor contributions and assistance. Drug and crime issues reflected in national budgets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 1</th>
<th>Member States increasingly aware of trends and impact of threats related to drugs and crime in the region.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDICATORS</strong></td>
<td>Improved research capacity of UNODC in West Africa. Number of studies and assessments on drugs and crime conducted by UNODC. Findings and recommendations of studies and assessments discussed with decision-makers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.1: New studies on pioneer subjects as well as on the monitoring of trends related to drugs and crime in the region brought to the attention of decision-makers.</td>
<td>- Regular reports, assessments and studies on drug and crime trends in the region published.(^{61}) - Meetings held with decision-makers to share findings and discuss recommendations. - National policies and programmes developed and funding mobilized as a consequence of the findings of UNODC studies ad assessments.</td>
<td>- Reports, studies, assessments published and accessible via UNODC websites. - UNODC records and reports. - Government records. - Press releases and news. - UNODC programme portfolio and implementation status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 2</th>
<th>Member States initiate action to conduct research and analysis on drugs and crime in the region.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDICATORS</strong></td>
<td>Evidence of increased capacity of Member States to collect data and monitor trends on drugs and crime. Number of Research Centres established or strengthened with UNODC assistance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.1: Comprehensive system of surveys to collect baseline data and monitor trends related to drugs and crime established.</td>
<td>- Number and type of surveys conducted by Member States (Victimization, smuggling of migrants, human trafficking, drug abuse/HIV prevalence).</td>
<td>- Surveys published. - Relevant UNODC and national government agency records and reports. - Press released and news.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.2: Research institutions established and/or strengthened.</td>
<td>- Number and location of national bodies that have access to IT-based research resources. - Number and type of activities undertaken to strengthen research institutions in the region. - Number and quality of publications produced by research centres supported by UNODC.</td>
<td>- Research centres operational. - Research centre records. - UNODC and national government records and reports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Outcome 3 | Member States have increased capacity to raise public awareness on drugs and crime. |

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\(^{61}\) A very successful UNODC report was published in July 2009, entitled “Transnational Trafficking and the Rule of Law in West Africa: A Threat Assessment”. The report provided evidence-based data and analysis portraying the threats affecting the region, thus contributing to the mobilization of the international community’s attention and support to West Africa.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Output 3.1: Awareness raising on drugs and crime in the region supported through the organization of thematic events. | - Number and scope of public events organized.  
- Number and scope of information campaigns implemented. | - UNODC programme/project progress reports.  
- Press releases, news articles, related social media content (facebook, twitter, etc.). |
| Output 3.2: Engagement of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in awareness-raising on threats related to drugs and crime supported. | - Number, names and scope of NGO networks/databases/platforms created.  
- Number and type of awareness raising activities carried out by or in cooperation with NGOs that are being supported through the Regional Programme. | - NGO networks/databases/platforms operational.  
- NGO reports and press releases.  
- UNODC and national government records and reports. |
| Output 3.3: Improved availability and use of publicly accessible data on drugs and crime. | - UNODC websites revamped and showing an increasing number of visitors from West Africa.  
- Number of drug and crime related web stories of success published. | - Revamped public UNODC websites operational.  
- Web statistics.  
- UNODC reports and other relevant publications. |
VIII. National Integrated Programmes

This chapter contains an overview of each of the 16 ongoing/drafted/planned National Integrated Programmes (NIPs) for West Africa, which represent the national foundation for an effective regional response to the threats stemming from illicit (drug) trafficking and organized crime, in the context of the Regional Programme.

Their overall objectives take into account the ECOWAS Political Declaration and the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan, as well as the Dakar Initiative (in 7 countries) and other relevant high-level (sub-)regional policy initiatives and national policies. The main outputs are formulated similarly for all NIPs in line with the thematic Sub-Programmes, but reflect each country’s particularities and needs, based on UNODC’s knowledge and experience in the region.

As illustrated above, not all NIPs are currently in the same phase; while some are already ongoing, others are in the pipeline or planned. Nigeria has been ongoing as a stand-alone country programme and is more elaborated, due to its size and other factors (e.g. implementation through CONIG).

Overall implementation modalities for NIPs:

- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Each programme will include a Steering Committee comprising all main direct beneficiaries, UNODC and the donors, that will monitor and prioritize interventions at the operational level. The Committee is expected to meet on a quarterly basis. Once a year, a high-level segment meeting consisting of ministerial counterparts will review past activities, validate the work plan for the upcoming year, and receive a report on the impact of past measures. At mid-term and at the end of the NIP, evaluations will be conducted by external experts following modalities jointly agreed upon by the national authorities, UNODC and the donors.

- **Budget and Funding:** National Integrated Programmes are funded partly through the national budgets of the respective countries as part of their development policy and a demonstration of their commitment in line with the ECOWAS Political Declaration, and partly by foreign aid donations from the international community. Since the 2008 ECOWAS Ministerial Conference in Praia, UNODC has been very active in line with the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan in mobilizing funds for the Regional Programme as a whole as well as for the 16 NIPs.

- **Mitigating and Risk Factors:** The main risks relate to political commitment, operational engagement and the availability/sustainability of funding, and in some countries to instable political circumstances. Since technical assistance programmes require the full commitment of the beneficiary agency(ies), continuous national engagement and political will is necessary to achieve the expected results.
I. Background

Situated between Togo and Nigeria, Benin is a coastal state and home to an estimated 8.8 million people. Since its independence in 1960, the country’s political arena has been dominated by a small number of political stakeholders. Benin’s third and current president Boni Yayi was elected in 2006 and previously served as president of the West African Development Bank. Although the next presidential elections will not be held before 2011, they are already a prominent topic on the national political agenda.

The country’s location along the Accra-Lagos axis and its long green borders with Nigeria makes it vulnerable to illicit trafficking. Traditional illicit trafficking operations involve goods such as alcohol, cement and cars, but more recently trafficking in persons, oil and cocaine has also emerged. The International Monetary Fund estimates that 68% of the fuel and oil consumed in Benin has been smuggled out of Nigeria. In 2003, extensive oil smuggling led Nigeria to close its border with Benin accusing the authorities of ignoring the issue. The proximity to Nigeria also affects Benin in terms of piracy/oil bunkering which has become a threat to the country, thus maritime law enforcement capacities need to be strengthened with international support.

Benin is a source, transit, and, to a lesser extent, a destination country for children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. A UNICEF study found that in 2006 more than 40,000 children were trafficked to, from, or through Benin.

Concerning drug trafficking, Benin ranks high as embarkation country in statistics on cocaine seizures at European airports, both in terms of drug volume and number of detected couriers. Between January 2006 and May 2008, more than 200 kg of cocaine coming from Benin were seized. Other forms of illicit trafficking involve counterfeit medicines, and cigarettes. Moreover, bandit groups armed with small arms circulating across West Africa operate on the highways through central Benin and attacks have been recorded.
UNODC has been including Benin in regional activities in the field of terrorism prevention and anti-money-laundering, and the country has also benefited from UNODC’s regional initiatives providing assistance to ECOWAS countries in the implementation of the Plan of Action against Human Trafficking, as well as from activities of a related project focusing on three countries in West Africa (Benin, Nigeria, and Togo). Important initiatives against human trafficking are further foreseen for Benin under the joint UNODC-ECOWAS 2010-2013 programme against Trafficking in Persons, such as training for law enforcement and judicial professionals, and assistance in developing adequate legal provisions against the phenomenon. In terms of enhancing border management, Benin’s Port of Cotonou is planned to be included in the UNODC Container Control Programme which aims to establish joint interdiction teams at main port/container terminals as an intelligence-led inter-agency response to combat various forms of illicit trafficking. Benin has also benefited from activities under a global UNODC project on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention.

II. Programme Objectives

UNODC is planning to conduct a thorough assessment of the country’s drug and crime situation in the near future, in consultation with the Government of Benin, which will mark the beginning of the elaboration process for the NIP. The concrete programme objectives will be determined once the needs of the country have been clearly defined.

III. Main Outputs

The following elements may be included:

a) Awareness and Research

- Victimization survey and research on the extent of drug abuse in the country conducted.

b) Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism

- Law enforcement training strengthened and infrastructure improved;
- Specialized training on identifying and protecting victims of human trafficking provided to law enforcement professionals;
- Computer-Based Training (CBT) Centre established;
- NACOB’s capacities strengthened;
- Law enforcement patrolling capacity improved;
- Intelligence and information gathering, analysis and exchange capacities enhanced;
- Joint Interdiction Teams at international airport (AIRCOP programme) and main seaport (Container Control Programme) created;
- Financial Intelligence Unit’s (FIU) capacities strengthened, counterparts sensitized to AML/CFT;
- National legislative framework (e.g. terrorism, trafficking in persons (particularly children), drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, corruption) established or revised and put in accordance with international commitments. Advocacy for the ratification/ implementation of other relevant international conventions and protocols conducted;
- Forensic capacity-building strengthened.

c) Justice and Integrity

- Specialized training delivered to practitioners, and syllabuses reviewed;
- Support to Anti-Corruption Agency provided, country included in UNCAC review mechanism;
- Support to comprehensive criminal justice reform provided;
Regional Programme for West Africa, 2010 – 2014

- Support to effective international cooperation provided;
- Witness protection and victim assistance programme established;
- Specialized training on human trafficking provided to judiciary professionals;
- Penitentiary system reformed in line with international standards;
- Support to juvenile justice reform provided.

d) Drug Prevention and Health

- National policy on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention developed;
- Capacity-building activities for health and social sector professionals implemented;
- Drug abuse prevention, outreach services, treatment and reinsertion programmes supported;
- HIV/AIDS, STI, TB and hepatitis services provided in prison settings;
- Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS and drug abuse prevention into law enforcement and justice achieved;
- Implementation of recommendations from the Regional Consultation62 supported.

IV. Budget and Funding

Funding mobilization for Benin is ongoing and an indicated budget estimate will be provided upon completion of a thorough assessment of the country’s drug and crime related situation and particular needs. An exact budget will be determined once the NIP has been developed.

Benin is a source, transit, and, to a lesser extent, a destination country for trafficking in human beings, particularly children, for the purposes of forced labour and commercial sexual exploitation (photo: UNICEF/ C. Nesbitt).

62 The 2009 Regional Consultation on HIV in prison settings and among IDUs was co-organized by UNODC in Grand Bassam (Côte d’Ivoire).
I. Background

Burkina Faso has an estimated population of 15.5 million and shares 3,193 km of borders with six countries. Formerly known as the Republic of Upper Volta, the large landlocked state was renamed in 1984. After five coups d’etat between Burkina Faso’s independence in 1960 and the coming to power of President Blaise Compaoré in 1987, the country has now stabilized and developed into a multi-party democracy. The last legislative elections took place in 2007 and the next presidential elections are scheduled for November 2010.

Burkina Faso was the chair of the ECOWAS Commission in 2008. President Compaoré chaired and opened the ECOWAS Ministerial Conference on drug trafficking as a security threat to West Africa held in Praia, Cape Verde. Burkina Faso also chaired the UN Security Council in December 2009 whereby a Special Session on the threat caused by drug trafficking in Africa was held during which a Statement of the Presidency was issued containing important recommendations on the topic.

Regarding the drug and crime situation, Burkina Faso is a drug transit country especially for cannabis bound for Europe, but also cocaine seizures have been reported since 2008. Experts assume that significant amounts of cocaine and cannabis are smuggled across the country, with traffickers taking advantage of the vast land and poor law enforcement capacities of the authorities. Other areas of concern are trafficking in persons, counterfeit medicines and cigarettes, smuggling of migrants, and terrorism, thus the country would largely benefit from improved border control capacities given its status as a transit country. Burkina Faso is already part of a sub-regional strategy of the Sahelian band which includes Mali, Mauritania, and Niger, and UNODC intends to develop synergies through activities taking into account security threats in the Sahel region. Burkina Faso is included in an ongoing project to establish a Judicial Regional Platform of the Sahel countries which shall improve judicial cooperation between those countries and strengthen the capacities of judges and
prosecutors to fight terrorism through the development and implementation of comprehensive counter-terrorism legal frameworks, in compliance with the relevant international legal instruments.

Burkina Faso is a target country for the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), in particular its initiatives on Integrated Assistance on Counter-Terrorism (I-ACT).

II. Programme Objectives

In June 2009, the National Committee to combat Drugs (“Comité National de lutte contre la drogue”) sent a project proposal to UNODC aimed at strengthening the national capacities to combat drug trafficking in Burkina Faso.

In February 2010, UNODC’s Executive Director visited Burkina Faso and met with the President. The possibility to develop a comprehensive UNODC technical assistance programme for the country was discussed and agreed on. As a result, an assessment mission was conducted in April 2010 to pave the way for the National Integrated Programme, which is currently being developed with a focus on combating illicit drug trafficking on the country’s territory.

III. Main Outputs

The following elements may be included:

a) **Awareness and Research**
   - Victimization survey and research on the extent of drug abuse conducted.

b) **Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism**
   - Law enforcement training strengthened and infrastructure improved;
   - Computer-Based Training (CBT) Centre established;
   - Central office on drugs and organized crime strengthened;
   - Law enforcement patrolling capacities improved;
   - Intelligence and information gathering, analysis and exchange capacities enhanced;
   - Joint Interdiction Teams at international airport and container terminal created;
   - Financial Intelligence Unit’s capacities strengthened and counterparts sensitized to AML/CFT;
   - National legislative framework (e.g. terrorism, drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, corruption) revised and aligned with international commitments. Advocacy for the ratification/implementation of other relevant international instruments conducted;
   - Forensic capacity-building strengthened.

c) **Justice and Integrity**
   - Specialized training to practitioners delivered, syllabuses reviewed;
   - Support to Anti-Corruption Agency provided and country included in UNCAC review mechanism;
   - Support to comprehensive criminal justice reform provided;
   - Support to effective international cooperation in criminal matters provided;
   - Witness protection and victim assistance programme established;
   - Penitentiary system aligned with international standards;
   - Support to juvenile justice reform provided.
d) **Drug Prevention and Health**

- National policy on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention among (injecting) drug users developed;
- Capacity building activities for health/social sector professionals implemented;
- Drug abuse prevention and outreach services, treatment and reinsertion programmes supported;
- HIV/AIDS, STI, TB and hepatitis services in prison settings provided;
- HIV/AIDS and drug abuse prevention mainstreamed into law enforcement and justice;
- Implementation of recommendations from the *Regional Consultation*\(^63\) on HIV supported.

**IV. Budget and Funding**

The indicated overall budget is approximately US$ 20 million for the initial period of four years; the final modalities and distribution between partners involved will be determined at a later stage. Initial funding through the regional project XAMU50 has contributed to the development of the NIP.

\(^63\) The 2009 *Regional Consultation* on HIV in prison settings and among IDUs was co-organized by UNODC in Grand Bassam (Côte d’Ivoire).
I. Background

Cape Verde is an island country, spanning an archipelago located 500 kilometres off the coast of Senegal. The islands of Cape Verde are home to an estimated 430,000 people, with approximately one million of its nationals living abroad. The latter usually maintain strong ties with their homeland and their remittances represent an important economic factor for the country.

The country has shown sustained growth in the health, education and economic sectors since its independence from Portugal in 1975 and was taken out of the list of least developed countries in 2007. The country’s progress is illustrated by the fact that it has already achieved some of the Millennium Development Goals. On the political side, the country is a young, but stable democracy. Legislative and presidential elections were last held in 2006 and the next polls are scheduled for the beginning of 2011.

In 2005, when Cape Verde first requested UNODC’s assistance, the drug trafficking situation had turned into a real concern. Drug trafficking and abuse as well as all sorts of criminal behaviour were on the rise, and law enforcement and justice responses were weak due to a lack of resources. The geographic conditions of the islands and the very location of the country make it difficult to control its borders. Cape Verde’s serious commitment to the fight against drugs and crime led to the adoption of a National Integrated Programme addressing these challenges with the assistance of UNODC, and was further emphasized by the provision of funds for the NIP through the national budget, derived from EC development aid contributions.

Today, combating illicit trafficking of all kinds is still on the national agenda, but to a lesser extent, due to the national efforts and progress made so far. In February 2010, Cape Verde joined the Dakar Initiative, which was initiated by the Government of Senegal to increase joint efforts and cooperation between the country and its six neighbours in the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime. Current UNODC interventions relate, inter alia, to drug abuse, the spread of HIV/AIDS among (injecting) drug users, and corruption.
II. Programme Objectives

Cape Verde’s National Integrated Programme covers the extended period of 2006-2013. Due to the participation of Cape Verde as a pilot country in the Delivering as One initiative, UNODC’s programme was included in the One UN Programme for Cape Verde. The primary objectives of the NIP are two-fold:

- Reduce the possibility of using the territory of Cape Verde for trafficking operations;
- Enhance national authorities’ capacity to effectively fight organized crime in the country.

Various stakeholders are involved in Cape Verde’s NIP with the main partner being the Coordination Committee to Combat Drugs. Other important players are the Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Justice where a UNODC expert was deployed until the end of 2009.

III. Main Outputs

The main expected outputs of the National Integrated Programme are as follows:

a) **Awareness and Research:**

*Completed:*

- Comprehensive independent assessment on corruption in Cape Verde carried out;
- Study on crime and corruption in Cape Verde conducted.

b) **Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism:**

*Completed:*

- Boarding and vessel search in coastal waters carried out by 3 trained and equipped inter-agency units;
- Boarding and vessel search operated by Coast Guards at sea (Exclusive Economic Zone);
- Judicial Police supported with operational and analytical tools to perform in-depth investigations and prosecutions of transnational criminal networks;
- Crime and intelligence database established and judicial police officers trained to update and analysis relevant data;
- National forensic laboratory upgraded to meet international standards;
- Cape Verdean Public Order Police reaction and territorial control capabilities improved through enhanced mobility;
- Cape Verdean Public Order Police reaction and intervention’s efficiency improved through enhanced communication and coordination capabilities;
- Capacity of Cape Verdean Public Order Police built to investigate and deal with suspects and victims in full compliance with international human rights standards;
- Detection and interdiction capabilities improved through training delivered to at least 500 law enforcement officers through the use of Computer-Based Training (CBT);
- Legal and institutional anti-money-laundering and terrorism financing frameworks of Cape Verde aligned with international standards.

*Ongoing:*

- Searching and seizing capability at International Airports of Sal and Praia strengthened;
- Container and cargo profiling in Port of Praia completed by trained inter-agency teams;
Regional Programme for West Africa, 2010 – 2014

- National AML/CFT strategy developed;
- Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and Law Enforcement Task Force established, fully equipped and operational.

  c) **Justice and Integrity:**

  **Completed:**
  - National legal and institutional anti-corruption frameworks aligned with relevant international standards;
  - Office of the Attorney General trained, fully equipped and operational; tailored specialized training programme delivered;
  - National anti-corruption policy, strategy and action plan formulated.

  **Ongoing:**
  - Magistrates and social workers trained on UNODC/UNICEF manual on the establishment of a database on juvenile justice;
  - Reinsertion services in prison settings strengthened and prison safety enhanced;
  - Penal laws compiled and creation of documentation centres at tribunals supported;
  - Magistrates and prosecutors trained on international cooperation and penal codes/procedures.

  d) **Drug Prevention and Health:**

  **Ongoing:**
  - Prevention and treatment of HIV, TB, STI and hepatitis conducted;
  - HIV/AIDS prevention and care provided among (injecting) drug users, women and youth;
  - Programme Treatnet II implemented in Cape Verde.

  **Planned:**
  - Implementation of the recommendations from the *Regional Consultation* on HIV supported.

**IV. Monitoring and Evaluation**

The programme for Cape Verde includes a Project Management Committee (PMC). It is composed of representatives from the CCAD, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Office of the Attorney General, Judicial Police (representing all law enforcement agencies), National Committee 1373, and UNODC. The PMC is chaired by the Ministry of Justice and the UNODC/ROSEN Representative. It meets once a month and is tasked with reviewing and monitoring implementation, reviewing work plans and budgets, and submitting annual and semi-annual reports (both substantive and financial) to the Minister of Justice and UNODC.

As some components are coming to an end in 2010, external evaluations will be scheduled for this year, with the exact time and modalities to be jointly agreed upon by the national authorities, UNODC and the donor community.

**V. Budget and Funding**

Cape Verde’s NIP is fully funded for the period 2006-2010 with contributions from Cape Verde itself, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the One UN Programme for Cape Verde. As previously

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64 The 2009 Regional Consultation on HIV in prison settings and among IDUs was co-organized by UNODC in Grand Bassam (Côte d’Ivoire).
mentioned, the NIP is partially coming to an end. It is expected that the results of the final programme evaluation combined with the general knowledge about the country will result in a revision of UNODC’s strategy for Cape Verde. This may lead to a UNODC involvement in other areas also covered by the Sub-Programmes of the Regional Programme at hand.

The revision will also integrate the request made by the national counterparts to include strategic interventions for the prevention of urban and juvenile delinquency, and drug demand reduction.

Overall, it is estimated that the revision of the NIP for Cape Verde and UNODC’s involvement in new areas will result in an additional funding requirement of US$ 4.36 million.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Thematic areas</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current funding situation</td>
<td>US$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total budget available*</td>
<td>8,139,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funding requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>a) Awareness and Research</td>
<td>217,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Drug Prevention and Health</td>
<td>1,524,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism</td>
<td>1,306,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Justice and Integrity</td>
<td>1,306,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Budget required</td>
<td>4,355,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Budget</td>
<td>12,494,740</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* As mentioned above, donors of Cape Verde’s NIP for the period 2006-2010 are Cape Verde, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the One UN Programme for Cape Verde.

ECOWAS Ministerial Conference in Praia, Cape Verde, October 2008 (photo: UNODC).
I. Background

Côte d’Ivoire is the economic power house of French-speaking West Africa. With 20.6 million inhabitants and a GDP of US$ 35.6 billion in 2009, the country still ranks first for economic performance despite the conflict affecting it. Since 2000, Côte d’Ivoire has seen persistent violence and instability, including a number of coups d’état and questionable elections. The country is divided into a Government-held south and rebel-controlled north: as of 2007, following a peace agreement, Government services started to be deployed in rebel territory, but the impact of services in these areas is still muted after years of absence. Current developments in Guinea are also of importance to Côte d’Ivoire. Given the neighbouring countries’ porous borders and overlapping ethnic identities, unrest in Guinea could have a destabilizing effect on Côte d’Ivoire’s peace process.

Trafficking in persons and natural resources is particularly common in Côte d’Ivoire. Other forms of crime and drug trafficking in particular also constitute a concern. The division of the country plays a prominent role in the context of drugs and crime, notably regarding the resulting reduced income for the state that impacts its ability to develop adequate responses to these threats. Of particular concern is also a serious increase in drug abuse that has been reported in the country.

The United Nations system in Côte d’Ivoire is led by an Integrated Office (UNOCI) headed by a Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, and has been active in the country since 2004. Its main mission is to ensure the honouring of the cease fire agreed upon in 2003. Broader UN objectives have been integrated into a single strategy document called “Joining efforts for transition in Côte d’Ivoire”. UNOCI also promotes reconciliation, assists the authorities in demobilization and disarmament efforts and works to create an environment conductive to the holding of free, fair and transparent presidential elections. The elections have recently been scheduled for 31 of October, but this follows six aborted elections over the past five years.
The UN hopes to reduce its peacekeeping force in the country considerably within one year of the next presidential election; however, it has extended the mandate of its 8,500 military personnel in the country once again, until the end of 2010. The main obstacle to UNODC’s work in Côte d’Ivoire is the country’s current political division and the absence of sufficient Government control in the northern part of the country.

II. Programme Objectives

“Joining efforts for transition in Côte d’Ivoire” represents the common strategy of UNOCI and the UN system to improve cooperation and coordination between various institutions. Most recently UNODC has been providing assistance in the context of regional programmes on human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants, including legislative assistance and law enforcement capacity-building.

UNODC, in collaboration with DPKO, DPA/UNOWA and INTERPOL, has developed the West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI) which covers Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The WACI aims at strengthening national capacities and cross-border cooperation to tackle organized crime and drug trafficking which are undermining peace and development in West Africa. Its core elements are the creation of Transnational Crime Units (TCU) and the development of a NIP for each of the four countries involved, in the context of overall national security sector reform.

As initiation of the WACI, UNODC has just completed a regional project for the Mano River Union States which included in-depth joint assessment missions to evaluate the current situation in the countries as well as immediate needs.

The WACI Freetown Commitment - a ministerial declaration - was signed by the four participatory countries on 17 February 2010, endorsing the establishment of TCUs and paving the way for the implementation of the WACI, which entails the development of a NIP for the four countries, including Côte d’Ivoire. The NIP objectives will be determined after a follow-up assessment mission.

III. Main Outputs

The following elements may be included:

a)  **Awareness and Research**

- Victimization survey and research on the extent of drug abuse conducted.

b)  **Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism**

- Law enforcement training strengthened and infrastructure improved;
- Regional law enforcement training center in Grand Bassam supported through syllabus development and infrastructure;
- Transnational Crime Unit (TCU) established;
- Law enforcement patrolling capacities improved;
- Intelligence and information gathering, analysis and exchange capacities enhanced;
- Joint Interdiction Teams at international airport and main seaports created;
- Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) strengthened and relevant actors sensitized to AML/CFT;
National legislative framework (e.g. terrorism, drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, and corruption) revised and aligned with international commitments. Advocacy for the ratification/implementation of other international conventions and protocols conducted.

c) **Justice and Integrity**

- Specialized training to practitioners delivered and syllabuses reviewed;
- Support to ACA provided and country included in UNCAC review mechanism;
- Support to comprehensive criminal justice reform provided;
- Support to effective international cooperation in criminal matters provided;
- Victim assistance programme established;
- Penitentiary system aligned with international standards;
- Forensic capacity-building strengthened;
- Support to juvenile justice reform provided.

d) **Drug Prevention and Health**

- National policy on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention among (injecting) drug users developed;
- Capacity building activities for health and social professionals provided;
- Drug abuse prevention, outreach services, treatment and reinsertion programmes supported;
- HIV/AIDS, STI, TB and Hepatitis services provided in prison settings;
- HIV/AIDS and drug abuse prevention mainstreamed into law enforcement and justice;
- Implementation of recommendations from *Regional Consultation*\(^65\) on HIV supported.

### IV. Budget and Funding

The West Africa Coast Initiative has an estimated total cost of US$ 50 million for four countries. US$ 12.4 million will be the share for Côte d’Ivoire, which includes the National Integrated Programme, as well as the establishment of the Transnational Crime Unit as part of the NIP. An estimated US$ 3.2 million will be allocated to the establishment of the TCU.

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\(^{65}\) The 2009 *Regional Consultation* on HIV in prison settings and among IDUs was co-organized by UNODC in Grand Bassam (Côte d’Ivoire).
THE GAMBIA

I. Background

The Gambia is the smallest country on the African mainland. It shares borders only with Senegal and is home to 1.7 million people. The country gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1965 and is currently ruled by President Yahya Jammeh. In recent years there have been many rumors about coup attempts. However, the latest successful coup dates back to 1994 when President Jawara was deposed and many senior officials were banned from politics until 2001. The next presidential elections are due in 2011 and the next legislative elections in 2012.

In March 2010, 11 high-level officials, as well as the Director of Gambia’s national drug enforcement agency were arrested for alleged involvement in drug trafficking. As a response, the President of the Gambia announced a “Zero Tolerance” policy towards drug traffickers, which is already beginning to show results. After 3 years without significant drug seizures reported, a raid of security authorities in June 2010 led to a major seizure of about 2 tons of cocaine, one of the largest ever in West Africa. The drugs were bound for Europe and had an estimated street value of US$ 1 billion. Authorities also seized large quantities of cash and arms, and arrested 12 suspected drug traffickers of different nationalities. In August 2010, Gambian authorities seized 1.2 tons of cannabis and arrested six people in a raid outside the capital Banjul.

These incidents show that drug trafficking and related organized crime have become destabilizing factors for the country and need to be continuously addressed by the national Government, supported by the international community. However, little is still known about the drug and crime situation in the Gambia as information is hard to obtain from the country. Intelligence reports and the latest seizures suggest that the country has become a gateway for drugs passing through West Africa. Reports also suggest that major money-laundering operations could be taking place.

The Gambia has been included in regional UNODC activities, such as most recently, a UNODC project on trans-Atlantic intelligence exchange to combat cocaine trafficking from Latin America to West Africa. Gambian officials have received training on intelligence gathering and analysis, and the country has signed cooperation agreements with a number of Latin American countries.

II. Programme Objectives

It is planned to start the development of a National Integrated Programme for the Gambia in 2011, which may include the following elements:
III. Main Outputs

a) Awareness and Research
- Victimization survey and research on the extent of drug abuse conducted.

b) Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism
- Law enforcement training strengthened and infrastructure improved;
- CBT centre established;
- National drug law enforcement agency’s capacities built;
- Law enforcement patrolling capacities improved;
- Intelligence and information gathering, analysis and exchange capacities enhanced;
- Joint Interdiction Teams at international airport and seaport created;
- Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) established and counterparts sensitized to AML/ CFT;
- National legislative framework (e.g. terrorism, drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, corruption) revised in line with international commitments. Advocacy for ratification/implementation of other international instruments conducted.

c) Justice and Integrity
- Specialized training delivered to practitioners and syllabuses reviewed;
- Support to Anti-Corruption Agency provided and country included in UNCAC review mechanism;
- Support to comprehensive criminal justice reform provided;
- Forensic capacity-building strengthened;
- Support for effective international cooperation provided;
- Victim assistance programme established;
- Penitentiary system aligned with international standards;
- Support to juvenile justice reform provided.

d) Drug Prevention and Health
- National policy on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention among (injecting) drug users developed;
- Capacity building for health/social sector professionals implemented;
- Drug abuse prevention, outreach services, treatment and reinsertion of drug users supported;
- HIV/AIDS, STI, TB and Hepatitis services provided in prison settings;
- HIV/AIDS and drug abuse prevention mainstreamed into law enforcement and justice.

IV. Budget and Funding

Since the 2008 ECOWAS Ministerial Conference in Praia, UNODC has been very active in mobilizing funds for the Regional Programme covering all 16 West African countries, in line with the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan. An indicated budget for the Gambia will be provided upon completion of a thorough assessment of the country’s drug and crime situation and particular needs. An exact budget will be determined once the NIP has been developed.
GHANA

I. Background

Ghana is a coastal state with an estimated population of 23.8 million. The presidential election in December 2008 ended in a very close run and saw the victory of opposition leader John Atta Mills. The election - considered to be transparent, free and fair by the international community - reinforced Ghana’s image as one of the most democratic countries in West Africa. However, the discovery of oil reserves off its coast may have an impact on the situation in the country.

In recent years, the country has been heavily affected by trans-Atlantic cocaine trafficking. Taking up the topic, the Government organized a high-level conference on drugs and crime in March 2009 and sent a strong message that Ghana has a serious intention to tackle organized crime and cocaine trafficking. Between 2006 and 2008, significant drug seizures were reported.

UNODC has already been very active in the country with four major projects on 1) container control (Global Container Control Programme); 2) trans-Atlantic intelligence exchange (project Law Enforcement and Intelligence Cooperation against Cocaine Trafficking from Latin America to West Africa); 3) law enforcement training (CBT centre); and 4) irregular migration (project IMPACT LEN).

II. Programme Objectives

On 24 June 2009, the Minister of the Interior and UNDOC signed a MoU for the elaboration of a National Integrated Programme for Ghana. The launch of the assessment phase was initiated in March 2010 with a UNDOC expert led mission, upon which the NIP to fight transnational organized crime and to strengthen the criminal justice system was developed. It is now ready for formal endorsement by the Government, based on a validation workshop that brought together the various national counterparts that have actively participated in the elaboration of the strategic document. The initial time frame for implementation is foreseen to be four years.
III. Main Outputs

The main expected outputs of the National Integrated Programme are as follows:

a) **Awareness and Research**
   - Victimization survey and research on extent of drug abuse conducted;
   - HIV/AIDS prevalence and behavioural study in prison settings conducted;
   - Awareness raising events on impact of money-laundering on development/security organized.

b) **Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism**
   - Basic and specialized law enforcement and intelligence training provided to officers/agencies;
   - Computer-Based Training (CBT) Centres established in all regions of Ghana;
   - National coordination bodies strengthened through legislation and resources (human/financial);
   - Economic and Organized Crime Agency (EOCA) established, equipped, staffed, and operational;
   - Inter-agency detective training academy established;
   - Equipment provided to law enforcement, including Automated Fingerprint Identification System;
   - Community policing enhanced to build public confidence in the Ghana Police Service;
   - National criminal database established;
   - Financial Intelligence Centre (FIU) established and supported;
   - Joint Interdiction Task Force at Kotoka International Airport created (under AIRCOP), and links with Operation Westbridge\(^{66}\) established;
   - Joint Port Control Unit in Takoradi established (under Container Control Programme);
   - Integrated land border management improved;
   - Comprehensive AML/CFT strategy developed and related training provided;
   - National legal frameworks (e.g. terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime, AML/CFT, corruption) revised/developed in line with international standards and commitments made.

c) **Justice and Integrity**
   - International cooperation capacity of Attorney-General’s department increased;
   - Capacity of attorneys to investigate and prosecute transnational organized crime increased;
   - Capacity of judges to handle transnational organized crime cases enhanced;
   - Prosecutors trained on revised national legal frameworks and related international cooperation;
   - Comprehensive framework to strengthen judicial integrity/capacity developed and implemented;
   - Support to Anti-Corruption Agency provided and country included in UNCAC review mechanism;
   - Prison Service supported and its capacity strengthened;
   - Penitentiary system reformed in line with international standards, including rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners, and prison management supported through methods and tools.

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\(^{66}\) *Operation Westbridge* is a joint project set by HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) in conjunction with the Ghanaian narcotics authorities to catch drug traffickers using Accra airport as a gateway to the UK and other European countries. It was launched in 2006, and is sponsored by the UK.
d) **Drug Prevention and Health**

- National policy on drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS prevention developed;
- Drug addiction treatment and rehabilitation centres strengthened;
- HIV/AIDS programme implemented for communities at risk;
- Drug demand reduction and crime prevention in educational institutions supported;
- NGOs supported to conduct drug demand reduction and crime prevention activities;
- Key public institutions strengthened to conduct and monitor drug demand reduction activities;
- Health care and HIV/AIDS prevention programmes in prison settings revised and implemented.

### IV. Budget and Funding

The NIP will be funded partly through the national budget of the Republic of Ghana as part of the country’s development policy, as well as through foreign aid donations from the international community. A donor roundtable for the NIP, bringing together the development partners in Ghana, will be organized under the auspices of the Government of Ghana, with the support of UNODC. Initial funding through the regional project XAMU50 has contributed to the development of the NIP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Thematic areas</th>
<th>Funding needed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
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<td>d) Justice and Integrity</td>
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<td><strong>Total Budget</strong></td>
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**UNODC specialized counter-narcotics training in Ghana (photo: UNODC).**

**Illicit goods seized in Ghana (photo: UNODC).**
I. Background

Guinea is home to an estimated 10 million people and ranks among the poorest countries in West Africa. In December 2008, following the death of President Lansana Conté after 24 years in power, a military group led by Captain Moussa Dadis Camara seized power. In September 2009, a rally against the illegitimate Government organized by the political opposition was brutally repressed by the army and led to a massacre against civilians trapped in a sports stadium. The UN Secretary-General established a panel to investigate the cruel incident, and three high-level officers were accused of bearing direct responsibility for the event, who will be put to trial for crimes against humanity before the International Criminal Court.

The events of September 2009 marked a turning point for the military junta as disagreements within the military seemed to increase. On 3 December 2009, the chief of the Presidential Guard shot Captain Camara who has since been recovering outside the country. For the first time since independence from France, a general multi-party presidential election was finally held in June 2010 and a second round, where ex-Prime Minister Cellou Dalein Diallo would face veteran opponent Alpha Conde, was scheduled for 19 September but has been postponed, and no new date has been announced at the time of drafting. The fraud conviction of the recently deceased planning director of the Independent National Electoral Commission after the first round sparked violence between young supporters of the rival candidates, killing one person and wounding 15 others.

As regards to drugs and crime, after the death of the President in 2008, the interim Government requested UNODC assistance to curb drug trafficking and organized crime in the country, and an assessment mission was immediately fielded to Guinea. The military junta installed a State Secretary against drugs and started a campaign to arrest alleged drug traffickers, including the eldest son of the former President Conté.
In July 2009, Guinean authorities discovered large amounts of drug precursor chemicals. In a letter sent by the Prime Minister to the UN Representative in Guinea, the UN General Assembly and the Executive Director of UNODC, the country requested assistance to analyse and dispose of the chemicals. As a response, UNODC conducted two assessment missions – one in July (jointly with INTERPOL) and a second in August (with experts from France and Spain). Eight sites harbouring large amounts of chemicals were identified, as well as two sites containing equipment used to produce ecstasy and refine cocaine. Currently, UNODC’s priority is to help the country to safely dispose of those chemicals. The discovery of drug laboratories in Guinea is unprecedented in West Africa as the region was known to be a drug transit, not a producing area (except for cannabis).

In February 2010, Guinea joined the Dakar Initiative, which was initiated by the Government of Senegal to increase joint efforts and cooperation between the country and its six neighbours in the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime.

Moreover, Guinea is foreseen as the next country to be included into the UNODC-DPKO-DPA/UNOWA-INTERPOL West Africa Coast Initiative currently covering four post-conflict countries (Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone), but respective plans will depend on the political situation in the country, in particular the second round of elections scheduled for September 2010.

Guinea is included in several key UNODC regional projects on airport interdiction and migrant smuggling. However, the political situation in the country has made it difficult for UNODC to operate on its territory since late 2008.

II. Programme Objectives

A National Integrated Programme under the framework of the West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI) will be formulated upon the resumption of a favourable political environment, following the presidential election and the establishment of a new Government. It is expected that anti-corruption and the fight against illicit drug trafficking and organized crime will be the main focus of the NIP.

III. Main Outputs

The following elements may be included:

a) **Awareness and Research**

- Victimization survey and research on extent of drug abuse conducted.

b) **Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism**

- Law enforcement training strengthened and infrastructure improved;
- CBT Centre established;
- Central Office on Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime established/strengthened;
- Law enforcement patrolling capacities improved;
- Intelligence and information gathering, analysis and exchange capacities enhanced;
- Joint Interdiction Teams at international airport and main seaport created;
- Financial Intelligence Unit established and counterparts sensitized to AML/CFT;
- National legislative framework (e.g. on terrorism, drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, corruption) aligned with international commitments taken by the country. Advocacy for the ratification/implementation of additional international instruments conducted.


c) Justice and Integrity

- Specialized training delivered to practitioners and syllabuses reviewed;
- Support to Anti-Corruption Agency provided and country included in UNCAC review mechanism;
- Support for comprehensive criminal justice reform provided;
- Support for effective international cooperation provided;
- Forensic capacity-building strengthened;
- Victim assistance programme established;
- Penitentiary system reformed in line with international standards;
- Support to juvenile justice reform provided.

d) Drug Prevention and Health

- National policy on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention among (injecting) drug users developed;
- Capacity building for health and social sector professionals provided;
- Drug abuse prevention, outreach services, and treatment and reinsertion activities supported;
- HIV/AIDS, STI, TB and Hepatitis related services provided in prison settings;
- HIV/AIDS and drug abuse prevention mainstreamed into law enforcement and justice.

IV. Budget and Funding

Currently UNODC has mobilized funding to undertake the disposal and destruction of chemicals as well as to provide law enforcement advisory expertise under the overall UNODC presence in the country. An estimated US$ 3.2 million are envisaged for the establishment of a Transnational Crime Unit (TCU).
GUINEA-BISSAU

I. Background

Guinea-Bissau is a small West African state with a population of 1.4 million. Its territory includes parts of the African mainland as well as a group of approximately 90 islands – the Bijagós Islands -, most of which are uninhabited.

In the past few years, the former Portuguese colony has been on the top of the international agenda due to its highly unstable political situation and the increasing exploitation of the country as a major hub for cocaine trafficking from Latin America to Europe. UNODC was one of the first agencies to draw the attention of the international community to drug trafficking in the small country.

Turmoil in poverty-stricken Guinea-Bissau has recently forced the European Union to end its mission to reform the country’s security forces. The EU’s decision was prompted by an army mutiny in April, which saw the overthrow of army chief General Jose Zamora Induta and the arrest of Prime Minister Carlos Gomes Junior.

Before the army mutiny, the political situation had been stabilizing after turmoil caused by the double assassination of the Army Chief of Staff and the President in March 2009. Presidential elections were held in June 2009 resulting in the victory of M. Malam Bacai Sanhá of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde. Legislative elections had been held in November 2008 and since both elections remained uncontested, they have fostered hope for increasing political stability. However, the political situation and the latest developments in the country remain of concern to the international community, particularly concerning the wide-spread culture of impunity.

In 2007, UNODC assisted the Government in the formulation of a National Integrated Programme (NIP) entitled “Operational Plan for Combating and Preventing Drug Trafficking to and from Guinea-
In support Government II. Office organized to Action neighbours 84 Bissau” in The stabilize UNODC, Coast Guinea development In partners countries emergency demand countries The partially General. Union the Programme January December 2010, in Portugal to mobilize programme funding. UNODC is currently supporting Guinea-Bissau in the implementation of different components of the Operational Plan.

In January 2010, the United Nations Office in Guinea-Bissau became the United Nations Integrated Office for Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) which is led by a Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General. Main topic is the national security sector reform (SSR), working closely with the European Union and UNDAF, which was reviewed in February 2010.

In February 2010, Guinea-Bissau also joined the Dakar Initiative, which was initiated by the Government of Senegal to increase joint efforts and cooperation between the country and its six neighbours in the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime. The Dakar Initiative summit resulted in a set of detailed activities to be undertaken in order to foster regional cooperation and efficiently combat the scourge of drug trafficking and organized crime.

II. Programme Objectives

The overall objective of the currently ongoing National Integrated Programme for Guinea-Bissau is to support the efforts of the national Government towards reforming its security sector in order to stabilize the peace process and social development of the country and to protect it against drug trafficking and (organized) crime.

UNODC, in collaboration with DPKO, DPA/UNOWA and INTERPOL, has developed the West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI) which covers Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The WACI aims at strengthening national law enforcement capacities and cross-border cooperation to tackle organized crime and drug trafficking, thus supporting the implementation of the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan. Its core elements are the creation of Transnational Crime Units (TCU) and the development of a National Integrated Programme for each of the four countries involved, in the context of overall national security sector reform.

The WACI Freetown Commitment - a ministerial declaration - was signed by the four participatory countries on 17 February 2010, reaffirming the political commitment of the Governments to the implementation of the NIPs and the establishment of TCUs, including the one for Guinea-Bissau.

In the context of South-South cooperation and under the ongoing operational plan, Brazil has started to support the establishment of a Training Centre for Security Forces in Bissau in 2010, with the short-term objective to provide law enforcement training at the national level, and the long-term objective to turn the Training Centre into a regional training institution for Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa.

In December 2009, the Operational Plan was reviewed with all national counterparts and involved partners in order to assess its progress since its initiation and to define priorities, also taking into consideration political developments in the country. The Operational Plan was amended but its objective did not change except for the fact that the focus of UNODC’s activities was shifted from emergency assistance towards longer-term capacity-building initiatives. A new engagement in drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS prevention is also foreseen.

Guinea-Bissau’s National Integrated Programme currently covers the period 2008-2013 as it was partially extended to reflect the latest revision. The focal point for implementation is the Ministry of Justice.
III. Main Outputs

Following the programme review meeting in December 2009, the Operational Plan now covers the four Sub-Programmes of the Regional Programme:

a) Awareness and Research:

Planned:

- Victimization survey conducted.

b) Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism:

Completed:

- Computer-Based Training Centre established;
- New premises for judiciary police including infrastructure/equipment provided;
- Specialized counter-narcotics unit within the Judiciary Police established;
- Basic law enforcement training delivered to judiciary police officers in Brazil.

Ongoing:

- Control over economic and financial activities enhanced through increased knowledge on unreported financial flows and economic activities and setting up of effective anti-money-laundering operational system;
- Training Centre for security forces established;
- Logistical support to Judiciary Police and national INTERPOL office provided;
- Detection/interdiction capacity improved through development of training institutions/curricula;
- Transnational Crime Unit (TCU) established.

Planned:

- Capacity of Public Order Police to secure law and order increased;
- Border control improved through increased mobility, communications and intelligence capacity;
- Operational scope of Judicial Police increased (expansion to the Bijagós Islands).

c) Justice and Integrity:

Completed:

- Judicial capability to prosecute and sentence (drug related) criminal offenders strengthened;
- Penitentiary system assessed to develop comprehensive strategy for prison reform;
- Two prisons refurbished in line with relevant international standards.

Ongoing:

- Efficient mechanism to systematically address corruption established;
- Individual protection and access to justice improved, with focus - inter alia - on children.
- Penitentiary administration reformed;
- Forensic capacity-building strengthened;
- Prisons and detention centers developed/rehabilitated.
Planned:

- Legislation on confiscation and asset recovery improved;
- Training on mutual legal assistance provided.
  
  d) Drug Prevention and Health:

Planned:

- HIV/AIDS, STI, TB and Hepatitis related services provided in prison settings;
- Development of national policy on drug abuse supported;
- Drug abuse prevention, outreach services, treatment and reinsertion of drug users supported;
- National coordination bodies and drug abuse prevention mechanisms established;
- HIV/AIDS and drug abuse prevention mainstreamed into law enforcement and justice;
- Implementation of the recommendations from the Regional Consultation on HIV supported.

IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

At the Donor Round Table in December 2007, the NIP was divided into two main projects focusing on justice and law enforcement respectively, which will remain its two main priorities. The programme was reviewed in December 2009 and additional components, such as drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS prevention were included.

In addition to the UNODC Programme Office which is to ensure adequate monitoring, a Programme Consultative Board (PCB) has been established. Its main tasks are to review annual work plans and financial reports, monitor progress, endorse annual activity reports, and suggest amendments to the strategy initially proposed. It meets three times a year and is composed of the Ministers of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Internal Administration, Defence, and Finance, in addition UNODC, UNIOGBIS, UNDP, donors and the European Union.

At the operational level, both projects mentioned above are headed by an Executive Directorate (ED), whose assignment is to draft work plans, monitor implementation, direct unsolved issues by the PCB to the Prime Minister, and draft annual and semi-annual reports. The Executive Directorates meet once a month. They include representatives of the main beneficiary agencies, UNODC, UNIOGBIS, UNDP, the donors and the European Union.

Finally, as some projects are coming to an end, evaluations by external experts are foreseen in the near future. Timeline and modalities will be agreed upon by the national authorities, UNODC and donors.

V. Budget and Funding

The NIP is divided into three phases. Phase I and II were fully funded with US$ 6,154,446 from the EC, Germany, Italy, the Peacebuilding Fund, Portugal, the UK, the USA, the MDG Achievement Fund, and UNDP. As mentioned above, UNODC is now moving towards longer-term assistance in order to support and strengthen newly established or reactivated institutions. Additional funding was provided by Brazil for the construction of a Training Centre for Security Forces. Taking into consideration the Brazilian funding, the current shortfall for Phase III amounts to roughly US$ 10 million.

67 The 2009 Regional Consultation on HIV in prison settings and among IDUs was co-organized by UNODC in Grand Bassam (Côte d’Ivoire).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Thematic areas</th>
<th>Funding (US$)</th>
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<td><strong>Funding requirements</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>c) Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism</td>
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So far, donors to Guinea-Bissau’s NIP are the EC, Brazil, Germany, Italy, the Peacebuilding Fund, Portugal, the UK, the USA, the MDG Achievement Fund, and UNDP.

New prison established in Mansoa, Guinea-Bissau (photo: UNODC).

New prison established in Bafatá, Guinea-Bissau: front view (left), laundry and exterior toilets for inmates (right) (photos: UNODC).
I. Background

Liberia was founded in 1822. Its territory, home to 3.5 million people, has never been colonized and was inhabited by freed slaves coming from the United States of America. Following the first civil war (1990-1996), President Charles Taylor was elected in 1997. The second civil war (1999-2003) forced President Taylor into exile and led to the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping force, UNMIL. The stabilization of the country after a conflict in which child soldiers had been widely utilized and an estimated 270,000 people had been killed, led to the holding of presidential elections in 2005. The winner of that election, President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, became the first female president on the African continent. Presidential elections are scheduled again for 2012, as well as elections to the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The United Nations system in Liberia is led by an Integrated Office headed by a Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General. UNMIL has developed a common strategy document called “At work together”. It represents the equivalent of the “UNDAF +” in Guinea-Bissau, “Joining efforts for transition in Côte d’Ivoire”, and the “UN Joint Vision” for Sierra Leone.

The trauma experienced during two civil wars still affects every-day life in Liberia. National capacity is particularly weak, crime and violence rates are high, and arms trafficking remains a prevailing issue. There is little information regarding drug trafficking in Liberia, besides a May 2010 report of a major seizure by Liberian drug enforcement officials of 4 tons of Colombian cocaine in Monrovia, destined for the US market with an estimated street value of US$ 100 million. Several suspects of different nationalities were arrested and deported to the US to face trial.

II. Programme Objectives

“At Work Together” presents the UN system’s strategic objectives for Liberia. It is divided into four pillars: 1) enhancing national security; 2) revitalizing the economy; 3) strengthening governance and
rule of law; and 4) rehabilitating infrastructure and basic social services. Pillars 1 and 3 contain areas falling under the umbrella of UNODC’s mandates, including topics such as arms trafficking, law enforcement capacity building, judicial reform and anti-corruption.

In this regard, UNODC, in collaboration with DPKO, DPA/UNOWA and INTERPOL, has developed the West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI). The WACI aims at strengthening national capacities and cross-border cooperation to tackle organized crime and drug trafficking which are undermining peace and development in West Africa. It is covering, in its initial phase, four priority countries: Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone. It provides for the creation of Transnational Crime Units (TCUs) and the development of a National Integrated Programme for each country.

As initiation of the WACI, UNODC has just completed a regional project for the Mano River Union States which included in-depth joint assessment missions to evaluate the current situation in the countries as well as immediate needs.

In this context, a Ministerial declaration entitled *WACI Freetown Commitment* endorsing the establishment of TCUs was signed on 17 February 2010 by the four beneficiary countries, hence paving the way for the implementation of all components of the WACI, including the National Integrated Programme for Liberia.

Two assessment missions have been fielded to Liberia in order to determine the country’s current drug and crime related situation and immediate needs in terms of technical assistance and cooperation. As a result, a project document aimed at law enforcement capacity building and the establishment of a TCU is under development and UNODC is currently assisting the Government in the drafting of legislation on drugs and crime.

**III. Main Outputs**

The expected outputs are as follows:

- **a) Awareness and Research**
  - Victimization survey and research on extent of drug abuse conducted.

- **b) Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism**
  - Law enforcement training strengthened and infrastructure improved;
  - Computer-Based Training (CBT) Centre established;
  - Transnational Crime Unit (TCU) established;
  - Law enforcement patrolling capacities improved;
  - Intelligence and information gathering, analysis and exchange capacities enhanced;
  - Joint Interdiction Teams at international airport and main seaport created;
  - Financial Intelligence Unit established and counterparts sensitized to AML/CFT;
  - National legislative framework (e.g. terrorism, drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, corruption) revised to reflect international commitments taken by the country;
  - New legislation on drugs and crime drafted.

- **c) Justice and Integrity**
  - Specialized training delivered to practitioners, and syllabuses reviewed;
  - Support to ACA provided and country included in UNCAC review mechanism;
  - Support to comprehensive criminal justice reform provided;
- Forensic capacity-building strengthened;
- Effective international cooperation supported;
- Victim assistance programme established;
- Penitentiary system reformed in line with international standards;
- Support to juvenile justice reform provided.

\[ d) \ \textbf{Drug Prevention and Health} \]

- National policy on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention among (injecting) drug users developed;
- Capacity building for health/social sector professionals implemented;
- Drug abuse prevention, outreach services, treatment and reinsertion of drug users supported;
- HIV/AIDS, STI, TB and hepatitis related services provided in prison settings;
- HIV/AIDS and drug abuse prevention mainstreamed into law enforcement and justice system.

\[ \textbf{IV. Budget and Funding} \]

The WACI has an estimated cost for four countries of US$ 50 million with US$ 12.4 million budgeted for Liberia. This includes the National Integrated Programme, as well as the establishment of the TCU as a component of the NIP. UNODC has already formulated Phase I of the NIP, focusing on law enforcement capacity building, including the establishment of a TCU, and has foreseen US$ 5.4 million for this purpose. Initial funding through the regional project XAMUS0 has contributed to the NIP development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Thematic areas</th>
<th>Funding (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td><strong>Current funding available</strong>*</td>
<td>488,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Funding requirements</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>a) Awareness and Research</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Drug Prevention and Health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>c) Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Law Enforcement Capacity Building &amp; Establishment of TCU</td>
<td>4,911,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>d) Justice and Integrity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td><strong>Total Budget Phase I</strong></td>
<td>5,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Current donors to Phase I are France and Canada, and potentially also the USA.

I. Background

Situated in the western part of the Sahara, Mali spans over an area of 1.2 million km², which represents roughly the size of South Africa or more than twice the size of France. It is a landlocked country with a total borderline of 7,243 km: Algeria to the north (1,376 km), Niger to the east (821 km), Burkina Faso (1,000 km) and Côte d’Ivoire (532 km) to the south, Guinea to the south-west (858 km), and Senegal (419 km) and Mauritania (2,237 km) to the west. The country held peaceful legislative and presidential elections in April and July 2007 respectively.

Similarly to other states in the Sahelo-Saharan belt, the country faces major challenges with regard to the persistence of rebel groups, illicit trafficking, the circulation of small arms, and the presence of terrorist organizations. It is unanimously acknowledged that terrorism, banditry, trafficking of all kinds, rebel movements and irregular migration are characteristic problems in the Sahel, an area difficult to control for various reasons. In September 2010, seven people working with French nuclear reactor builder Areva were kidnapped overnight in northern Niger, near the town of Arlit. The hostages and their captors have crossed the Niger-Mali border and moved into Malian territory.

Although the Bamako Ministerial Conference on Security, held in November 2008, and the peace process engaged by the Malian Government in the northern part of the country may inspire hope, serious concerns regarding the capacities of security services and the judicial administration remain.

Evidence suggests that Mali might currently represent one of the main gateways to West Africa for drug traffickers. The discovery of the wreckage of a Boeing cargo plane in the desert, which was
suspected to have carried a multi-ton cocaine shipment from Latin America in November 2009, was an alarming incident.

Overall, Mali is situated at the crossroads of numerous smuggling routes, such as for drugs, arms, cigarettes, irregular migrants, and victims of human trafficking. Therefore, continuous support to the country is key in the context of combating all forms of trafficking and organized crime in West Africa. Mali has shown its commitment to tackle these challenges and requested UNODC assistance in this regard, which led to the undertaking of different missions to the country to thoroughly evaluate its particular situation and needs. Mali also demonstrated full support to the ECOWAS Praia Ministerial Conference in 2008 and was present with a large delegation.

In February 2010, Mali joined the Dakar Initiative, which was initiated by the Government of Senegal to increase joint efforts and cooperation between the country and its six neighbours in the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime. The Dakar Initiative resulted in a set of detailed activities to be undertaken to foster regional cooperation and efficiently combat the scourge of drug trafficking and organized crime.

Mali is also part of a sub-regional strategy of the Sahelian band which further includes Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger, and UNODC intends to develop synergies through activities taking into account security threats in the Sahel region. Mali is included in an ongoing UNODC project to establish a Judicial Regional Platform of Sahel countries which shall improve judicial cooperation between the Sahel countries and strengthen the capacities of judges and prosecutors to fight terrorism through the development and effective implementation of comprehensive counter-terrorism legal frameworks, in compliance with the relevant international legal instruments.

In terms of air border control, Mali has been benefiting from the global UNODC-INTERPOL-WCO AIRCOP programme, which establishes joint interdiction task forces at international airports along drug trafficking routes and interlinks them through high-tech communication systems. UNODC’s global Container Control Programme will also soon be launched in Mali to strengthen law enforcement capacities at the main seaport against all forms of illicit trafficking.

II. Programme Objectives

Based on the findings of an assessment mission conducted in February 2008, UNODC has assisted the Government in the formulation of a National Integrated Programme with the overall objective to improve the operational capacity of the Malian Government to prevent the use of its territory for illicit trafficking and transnational organized crime. It particularly aims to:

- Strengthen the coordination mechanism to combat drugs and organized crime and create a Coordination Unit for the implementation of the National Integrated Programme;
- Strengthen the legal framework to combat illicit trafficking, organized crime, corruption, and terrorism, and align it with the relevant international conventions;
- Strengthen the operational capacities of law enforcement services;
- Strengthen the capacities of the different services/agencies in charge of the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism as well as the combat against corruption;
- Improve knowledge of the situation regarding illicit trafficking and drug abuse and strengthen communitarian prevention mechanisms against crime, drug abuse and corruption.

Mali’s NIP covers the period 2010 – 2014. Its first phase (2010—2012) was officially launched in February 2010 by the Executive Director of UNODC and the Minister of Justice of Mali, in the presence of a number of other Malian Ministers, representatives of the international diplomatic
community, as well as the programme donors. Focal points for implementation are the Ministry of Justice and the Inter-Ministerial Drug Committee, which was recently reassigned to the former.

### III. Main Outputs

The main expected outputs of the National Integrated Programme are as follows:

a) **Awareness and Research**

- Drug abuse situation and related structural responses assessed;
- In-depth assessment of corruption risks conducted.

b) **Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism**

- Inter-ministerial Committee to Combat Drugs and Organized Crime restructured and strengthened through extended mandate and establishment of a Crime Prevention and Drug Demand Reduction Unit;
- Intelligence capacities of law enforcement services to combat transnational organised crime strengthened and National Intelligence Coordination Centre is established;
- Capacity of security agencies to investigate transnational organized crime improved through training, forensic laboratory, national criminal registry and national fingerprint database;
- Joint Anti-Trafficking Unit/Interdiction Task Force established at Bamako Airport (**AIRCOP**), Bamako container terminal (**Container Control Programme**), and at major border posts;
- Capacity of the **Brigade des Stupéfiants** to investigate drug trafficking at national level improved by upgrading infrastructure and providing equipment and training;
- Capacity of the National Health Laboratory to analyse illicit drugs improved;
- Security agencies’ capacity to effectively patrol territory improved by providing logistical and communications support, ground positioning systems, and visual equipment;
- Law N°01-078 of 18 July 2001 on drug and precursor control revised to provide for urgent destruction of seized drugs and use of confiscated valuables;
- Operational skills, including international cooperation, enhanced, and awareness raised amongst key actors in investigations on financial crimes, through training and campaigns;
- Legal framework to combat illicit trafficking and organized crime strengthened and aligned with international conventions on transnational organized crime, drug control, corruption and terrorism prevention.

c) **Justice and Integrity**

- Legal and institutional framework on AML/CFT and anti-corruption evaluated and strengthened;
- Financial intelligence and control structures’ operational capacities strengthened.

d) **Drug Prevention and Health**

- Inter-ministerial Committee to Combat Drugs and Organized Crime strengthened through extended mandate and establishment of a Crime Prevention and Drug Demand Reduction Unit;
- Implementation of a Drug Demand Reduction Action Plan supported;
- Regional drug demand reduction coordination strengthened;
- Implementation of the recommendations from the **Regional Consultation**[^68] on HIV supported.

[^68]: The 2009 Regional Consultation on HIV in prison settings and among IDUs was co-organized by UNODC in Grand Bassam (Côte d’Ivoire).
IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

National coordination of the NIP is ensured by a Programme Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by the Ministry of Justice. Its main tasks are to define the implementation strategy and to approve the annual work plans. It will be composed of representatives from all national stakeholders (i.e. Ministries and independent administrative authorities), donors and UNODC.

Operational coordination will be entrusted to a Management Committee whose task is to ensure efficiency during implementation, explore possible synergies, and develop corrective measures where necessary. It is composed of the national focal points of all direct beneficiaries of the programme, donors, and UNODC.

In order to ensure appropriate support to the NIP, UNODC has opened a Programme Office in Bamako which currently consists of one international coordinator supported by two other staff members. Premises were provided by the national authorities.

Finally, the first phase of the programme will receive two evaluations, one at mid-term and a second one at the end. Evaluations will be conducted by external experts following modalities jointly agreed upon by the national authorities, UNODC and the donor community. This mechanism complements the role of the PSC, which is to monitor progress.

V. Budget and Funding

Following the approval of the NIP by the Malian authorities, UNODC has received support from Austria, Luxembourg, Denmark and Italy. This allowed for the design of the first phase of the NIP (“Assistance to the implementation of the National Integrated Programme to combat Illicit Trafficking and Organised Crime in Mali”) which is estimated at US$ 3.6 million. This initial phase is programmed to last three years (2010-2012) and was officially launched in February 2010.

The overall estimated budget of the NIP for Mali is US$ 11.5 million. Luxembourg, Denmark, Austria and Italy have already contributed US$ 4.5 million and UNODC will continue to assist in mobilizing Mali’s partners towards increased support regarding the outstanding amount.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Thematic areas</th>
<th>Funding</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Current funding situation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total budget available*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Funding requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>a) Awareness and Research</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b) Drug Prevention and Health</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism</td>
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<td></td>
<td>d) Justice and Integrity</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total budget required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total NIP budget</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* As mentioned above, donors to the NIP Mali so far are Luxembourg, Denmark, Austria and Italy.
I. Background

With more than one million square kilometers of territory and an estimated population of only 3.4 million, Mauritania has one of the lowest population densities in the world. Its 5,074 km of border and its overall geography leave the country extremely vulnerable to various forms of trafficking.

Mauritania’s recent history has been marked by coups d’état in 2005 and 2008. The latest coup was led by the military which overthrew the civilian government. Elections held on 16 April 2009 were won by General Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, former leader of the military junta. The results were recognized by the international community and the country has since been progressively coming back to the international floor.

One of the threats the country is facing is terrorism. Mauritania saw its first-ever suicide bomb attack in 2009 (against the French Embassy) and kidnappings of Western nationals by criminal or terrorist groups are not unusual. In recent years Mauritania has been quite successful in addressing this threat and attracting international support.

Mauritania is part of a sub-regional strategy of the Sahelian band which further includes Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. UNODC intends to develop synergies through activities taking into account security threats in the Sahel region. Mauritania is included in an ongoing UNODC project to establish a Judicial Regional Platform of Sahel countries which shall improve judicial cooperation between the Sahel countries and strengthen the capacities of judges and prosecutors to fight terrorism through the development and effective implementation of comprehensive counter-terrorism legal frameworks, in compliance with the relevant international legal instruments.

As regards to trafficking, the country is affected by numerous smuggling routes used to transport drugs, arms, and irregular migrants across its territory. The country suffers from a lack of resources which has a strong impact on its law enforcement agencies and the judiciary. Now that the political situation is calming down, it is important to support the country in its efforts.
In February 2010, Mauritania was invited to join the Dakar Initiative, which was initiated by the Government of Senegal to increase joint efforts and cooperation between the country and its six neighbours in the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime. The Dakar Initiative summit resulted in a set of detailed activities to be undertaken to foster regional cooperation and efficiently combat the scourge of drug trafficking and organized crime.

II. Programme Objectives

Mauritania is no longer a member of ECOWAS. However, as part of an integrated approach and given the geopolitical coverage of the UNODC Regional Office for West and Central Africa, the country is closely associated with anti-drugs and crime initiatives put in place in the region. As a result and in agreement with the national authorities, UNODC intends to apply the objectives mentioned in the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan and Political Declaration also to Mauritania.

In March 2007, UNODC conducted a national assessment mission to Mauritania with the aim to elaborate a national strategy to combat organized crime, particularly illicit drug trafficking. This document represents Mauritania’s draft National Integrated Programme (NIP).

Following the coup d’état in late 2007, the UNODC draft strategy had to be suspended. However, following an improvement of the political situation and after the election of a new Government, UNODC will pursue a revision of the NIP and reactivate it. The programme will aim to:

- Reduce possibility to exploit national territory for drug trafficking by organized criminal groups;
- Reorganize law enforcement agencies and the judiciary;
- Strengthen fight against organized crime and criminal (terrorist) groups, as well as corrupt practices, through effective system to monitor financial flows and suspicious economic activities;
- Prevent drug abuse and reduce negative health/social consequences among vulnerable groups.

UNODC currently implements a project on justice of proximity and improved access to promote conflict resolution (2010-2012) within the framework of the UN Millennium Development Goals Programme.

III. Main Outputs

The main expected outputs of the National Integrated Programme are as follows:

a) **Awareness and Research:**

- Victimization survey conducted to develop crime control policies/programmes fostering equality and protecting victims;
- Assessment of drug abuse situation and relevant structural responses conducted.

b) **Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism:**

- Central Office against Illicit Trafficking and Organized Crime established;
- Transnational operational cooperation and information exchange enhanced;
- Legislative framework to combat transnational organized crime aligned with UNTOC/Protocols;
- Capacity of law enforcement agencies improved through Computer-Based Training (CBT);
- Capacity of law enforcement agencies to control airspace above national territory improved;
- Protection and control capacities at borders strengthened;

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69 Mauritania withdrew from ECOWAS in 2000 under President Ould Taya. It was said that the Government was opposed to plans by ECOWAS to establish a common currency for its members by 2004.
- Forensic capacity-building strengthened;
- Proximity of Mauritanian police developed, and local communities involved in combating crime;
- Knowledge of undeclared financial flows improved, and efficient operational system to combat money-laundering established;
- National legislation and operational capacities of law enforcement authorities to fight terrorism strengthened.

c) Justice and Integrity:

**Ongoing:**

- House of Justice established;
- 100 officers trained on alternative dispute resolution;
- 10 women trained as trainers in paralegal skills and 300 women trained as paralegals.

**Planned:**

- Effective system to monitor and contain corruption established;
- National legislation and operational capacities of judicial authorities to fight terrorism strengthened.

**d) Drug Prevention and Health:**

- National Commission against Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances revitalized/strengthened;
- Drug Demand Reduction Action Plan implemented through targeted projects.

**IV. Monitoring and Evaluation**

In addition to the UNODC Programme Officer already deployed in the country and the planned expansion of project expert contracts to implement the activities under the supervision of ROSEN, it is foreseen to put in place a Monitoring and Review Committee (MRC). Composed of the main direct beneficiaries, UNODC and the donors, the MRC will meet on a quarterly basis. Its main tasks include monitoring the programme implementation, reviewing work plans and budgets, and submitting annual and semi-annual reports (both substantive and financial) to the Minister of Justice and UNODC.

Regarding programmatic and policy evaluation, UNODC will submit an annual report on achievements and impact, as well as recommendations for further steps to the beneficiary ministerial counterparts, including the agencies under their authority, and donors. The policy bodies will subsequently meet once a year to review the report and act upon accordingly.

At mid-term and at the end of the NIP, evaluations will be conducted by external experts following modalities jointly agreed between the national authorities, UNODC and the donors.

**V. Budget and Funding**

Once UNODC has reactivated discussions on the draft programme, an estimated budget will be determined. In the meantime a project within the framework of the UN Millennium Development Goals Programme on “justice of proximity and improved access to promote conflict resolution” is being implemented with a budget amounting to US$ 408,740 (2010-2011).

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70 Related to the project on “justice of proximity and improved access to promote conflict resolution” within the framework of the UN Millennium Development Goals Programme.
NIGER

1. Background

Recent political developments relate to the military coup d’état which took place in February 2010 which was seen as a reaction to President Tandja’s decision in 2009 to change the constitution so as to enable him to run for another term. The change was opposed by the Supreme Court, the National Assembly, and opposition parties. Both the Court and the National Assembly were dissolved as a result of their rejection of the proposed change. The military junta currently in power is led by Salou Djibo, but has promised a swift return to democratic, civilian rule; presidential and legislative elections are scheduled for January 2011.

Niger is a country of high strategic importance. Located in the Sahel, the country plays a key role in counter-terrorism and counter-trafficking efforts. Similar to Mali, it has difficulties managing its borders - shared with seven countries - as most of them are located in remote desert areas (5,697 km of borders in total). Niger is already part of a sub-regional strategy of the Sahelian band which includes Burkina Faso, Mali, and Mauritania, and UNODC intends to develop synergies through activities taking into account security threats in the Sahel region. Niger is also included in an ongoing UNODC project to establish a Judicial Regional Platform of Sahel countries which shall improve judicial cooperation between those countries and strengthen the capacities of judges and prosecutors to fight terrorism through the development and effective implementation of comprehensive counter-terrorism legal frameworks, in compliance with the relevant international legal instruments.

Niger is also affected by various forms of illicit trafficking, including drugs, arms, cigarettes, and human beings, as well as migrant smuggling. Moreover, several acts of alleged terrorism have been reported in the Sahel region in the past few years, *inter alia*, bomb attacks and hijacking of Western citizens, including Canadian diplomats on an official UN mission in Niger in December 2009.
II. Programme Objectives

In July 2007, upon request by the President of Niger, UNODC conducted an assessment mission to support the country in developing a national plan against illicit trafficking. The resulting document focused exclusively on law enforcement activities, in line with identified immediate needs, and also in the context of the UNDAF process. Once a favourable political situation resumes in the country, UNODC will pursue a revision of the NIP and reactivate it, taking into account additional thematic areas and objectives, as reflected in below proposed outputs.

III. Main Outputs

a) Awareness and Research

- Victimization survey and research on extent of drug abuse conducted.

b) Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism

- Law enforcement training strengthened, curricula revised, infrastructure improved/provided;
- Computer-Based Training (CBT) Centre established;
- Capacities of and coordination between law enforcement agencies enhanced;
- Central Office on Drugs and Organized Crime restructured/strengthened;
- Intelligence and information gathering, analysis and exchange capacities enhanced;
- Joint Interdiction Teams at international airport and container terminal created;
- Financial Intelligence Unit’s capacities strengthened and counterparts sensitized to AML and CFT;
- Forensic laboratory established;
- National legislative frameworks revised in line with country’s international commitments; advocacy for ratification/implementation of additional international instruments conducted.

c) Justice and Integrity

- Specialized training delivered to practitioners and syllabus reviewed;
- Support to Anti-Corruption Agency provided and country included in UNCAC review mechanism;
- Support to comprehensive criminal justice reform, including juvenile justice, provided;
- Support for effective international cooperation provided;
- Victim assistance programme established;
- Penitentiary system reformed in line with international standards.

d) Drug Prevention and Health

- National policy on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention among (injecting) drug users developed;
- Capacity building for health and social sector professionals provided;
- Drug abuse prevention, outreach services, treatment and reinsertion of drug users supported;
- HIV/AIDS, STI, TB and Hepatitis related services provided in prison settings;
- HIV/AIDS and drug abuse prevention mainstreamed into law enforcement and justice.

IV. Funding Situation

Once UNODC has initiated discussions on a draft programme and re-entered in negotiations with the national authorities, an exact budget will be determined.
I. Background

With a population of 150 million and a territory of 923,768 km², the Federal Republic of Nigeria is the largest country in West Africa. Nigerian nationals form 57% of West Africa’s population, and about 25% of the total African population. Since its independence in 1960, Nigeria has been ruled by several military and democratic governments. In 2007, political power was handed over from one democratically elected government to the other for the first time in Nigeria - from former President Obasanjo to the recently deceased President Musa Umaru Yar ‘adua. In February 2010, Nigeria’s Vice President Goodluck Jonathan became Acting President, and in May 2010, he formally assumed the position as President after the death of his predecessor. He has since affirmed government priorities and initiated national responses in the areas of democracy, security and governance, notably in the commencement of the Niger Delta post-amnesty development programme.

Nigeria’s geographic situation at the shores of the oil-rich Gulf of Guinea, and the existence of major natural oil and gas sources in the Niger Delta, have turned the country into the 14th largest oil producer in the world. Nigeria is the richest country in the region, and is one out of only four West African countries featuring in the Medium Human Development category71 established by UNDP. Nevertheless, the 2009 Development Report for Nigeria highlighted Nigeria’s extreme levels of economic inequality as one key challenge for sustainable development.72 Moreover, the situation in the Niger Delta remains unpredictable and a renewed increase in violent attacks and ethnic communal clashes in Jos/Plateau State has been recorded.

Former President Yar ‘adua’s seven point agenda of 2007 aimed at improvement in the following areas: i) sustainable growth of the economy; ii) physical infrastructure: power, energy and transportation; iii) agriculture; iv) human capital development - education and health; v) security, law

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and order; vi) combating corruption; and vii) Niger Delta development. These priorities also feature in Vision 2020, the government’s development plan which aims at turning Nigeria into one of the 20 strongest economies worldwide by 2020. President Jonathan has affirmed the agenda with a particular emphasis on security and governance.

In 2006, Nigeria received USD 11.434 billion of external development aid73, mainly for the areas of debt reduction, health, primary education, water, sanitation and environmental issues. Recently, external aid in the areas of governance, rule of law and justice has also increased, and development partners include these areas in their country development programmes and strategies for Nigeria.

In September 2008, the Government of Nigeria and the UN system in the country (comprising 14 resident agencies and 2 non-resident agencies) signed the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2009-2012. Within this framework, the UN has agreed to pilot a One UN Programme in 7 Nigerian states: Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Benue, Imo, Kaduna, Lagos, and FCT Abuja. Planned UNDAF resources for 2009-2012 stand at roughly 1 billion US$, and are to support four main outcome areas:

**UNDAF Nigeria (2009-2012): Outcome Areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDAF Area</th>
<th>Drug and Crime Control Relevance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governance &amp; Accountability</td>
<td>Corruption, Money-laundering, Financial Crime, Criminal Justice Reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity &amp; Employment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transforming Service Delivery</td>
<td>Prevention of Drug Use, HIV/AIDS, Human Trafficking, Smuggling of Migrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis and Insecurity</td>
<td>Organized Crime, Drug Trafficking, Counter-Terrorism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Drug and Crime Control Context:**

Nigeria has a key role concerning security, stability, development and integration in West Africa and the Gulf of Guinea region. The UNODC 2009 Threat Assessment for West Africa74 highlights Nigeria as a leading high risk country in seven of eight assessed major crime areas. These range from drug control issues - with Nigeria serving as a transit point for cocaine from Latin America and heroin from Asia, and a major provider of locally cultivated cannabis - to oil bunkering, SoM, and trafficking in persons and illicit goods such as counterfeit medicines, small arms, ammunition and toxic waste.

The Government of Nigeria and UNODC have been long-standing partners. Opened in the early nineties in Lagos, UNODC’s Country Office in Nigeria (CONIG) was one of the first UNODC field offices in Africa and became part of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), moving into the Government donated UNHOUSE in Abuja in 2004.

UNODC’s portfolio in Nigeria was devoted to drug control until the early years of 2000, when first crime control elements, notably in the human trafficking area, were included. With the start of the EU-Nigeria-UNODC partnership on anti-corruption and judicial integrity action in 2006, the Nigeria programme became one of UNODC’s largest country portfolios. The below key problems have been at the heart of UNODC’s current programme in Nigeria, and form the core of programme development for the year 2011 and onward.

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73 OECD, World Bank.
**Corruption** has marred Nigeria’s economic growth for the past 20 years. Both the previous and the current Government have recognized corruption as a key obstacle to development and economic growth in the country and have placed the “war against corruption” on the list of national priorities. Nigeria has been among the first countries to ratify UNCAC, and has subsequently enacted new domestic legislation. However, the credibility of anti-corruption institutions is still a topic of controversial debate. **Money-laundering** is a grave problem against which several steps have been taken. Advance-fee fraud, popularly know as 419 scam has tarnished the image of Nigeria, as victims are spread out all over the world. Cyber crime and the use of modern technology have contributed further to the reputation of Nigeria being a haven for all sorts of economic, financial and organized crimes.

Nigeria’s **justice system** is facing considerable challenges, which are preventing it from reaching a satisfactory level of equity and efficiency. Key issues affecting Nigeria’s judicial system include: i) enormous load of pending cases; ii) frequent adjournments; iii) ineffective dispensation of justice; and in some instances iv) pure perversion of justice. Ongoing reform action of Nigeria’s Chief Judges in several states, cooperation with the civil society, and growing support of development partners and UNODC has led to improvements with regard to trial duration, pending caseloads, and court user satisfaction. These improvements are to be expanded to more states in Nigeria, and improved legislation in the criminal justice area is required. The Nigerian **Police Force (NPF)** comprises about 400,000 personnel and decades of military rule have created challenges yet to overcome. The Police Act requires improvement, as do other relevant laws and procedural codes. The problems of the NPF range from a lack of expertise, insufficient working conditions and infrastructure, to mismanagement, massive human rights violations and integrity concerns. However, in 2010 the Nigerian authorities have initiated new action to improve police compliance with human rights standards and strengthen internal oversight mechanisms. The Nigerian **Prison Service** has authority over 144 prisons and an estimated 83 satellite prisons. Prison capacity remains slightly above the 40,000 registered inmates, but overcrowding is a perpetual problem, particularly in urban prisons. A new prison bill has been resubmitted to parliament in early 2010, but meanwhile the prison system continues to run contrary to several benchmarks set within the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

**Cultivation, trafficking and abuse of cannabis** remain major national problems. The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) reports growing cultivation and trafficking concerns in Northern states, increased trafficking of cannabis within the region, and the trade-in of cannabis for other illicit commodities, notably in the Niger Delta. Nigeria serves as a **hub for heroin and cocaine trafficking** through the region. More than 95% of the NDLEA arrests and seizures in 2009 relate to outgoing heroin and cocaine trafficking, which demonstrates that control at incoming borders requires massive improvement. As assessed in two recent UNODC studies, Nigerian cocaine couriers arrested at European airports account for 57% of all West African drug traffickers and their number is on the increase. Within the region, Nigerian nationals are strongly involved in the organization of regional and international trafficking activities in neighbouring countries.

The **upsurge of crime and violence** in all facets of Nigerian society, depicted by frequent and high incidences of armed robbery, assaults, and violent crime, is affecting the population at large. Abductions, assassinations, and violent communal clashes continue to occur in some parts of the country. Inequality, assessed in the 2009 UNDP Development Report for Nigeria is among the highest in the world, wide-spread poverty and unemployment contribute their share to a crime-prone environment. This scenario is further aggravated by the **circulation of an estimated 1-3 million small arms and light weapons** in the country. The inability of police to provide law and order and the resulting climate of insecurity has led to individuals and groups acquiring small arms for protection.

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Although Nigeria has committed to international and regional legal instruments against firearms, domestic laws are poorly enforced, and very little data about firearms trafficking is available.

Nigerian and foreign security agencies, as well as the UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), attest a growing threat of potential Al-Qaeda attacks for Nigeria. The National Security Agency (NSA) and the National Focal Point for terrorism report increasing activity of alleged local Al-Qaeda cells in the north. Therefore Nigeria is currently working to improve its domestic counter-terrorism legislation with UN assistance. The Niger Delta situation also remains unstable, despite the amnesty and ceasefire agreement of October 2009. President Jonathan has recently resumed dialogue with vigilant groups and rebel leaders in the Delta, but attacks against oil producing companies in the region and a March 2010 car bomb explosion close to the venue of ongoing Niger Delta Development Consultations were interpreted by some as a signal of the notion that the amnesty programme is doomed to fail.

Human trafficking remains a topic of concern with Nigeria as a source, destination and transit country. Mainly young women and girls are trafficked to Europe and other destinations, and there is growing evidence for the involvement of Nigerian criminal networks. Nigeria domesticated the key provisions of the UNTOC and the Trafficking Protocol in 2001, and has since set standards for the ECOWAS region and beyond, through its National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP). Bilateral cooperation agreements with, inter-alia, Italy, the Netherlands, the Nordic Countries, France, and the UK, have led to the dismantling of several international criminal trafficking networks. NAPTIP has rescued more than 4,000 victims since its creation, and achieved more than 100 convictions of traffickers between 2008 and early 2010. Reliable data on the smuggling of migrants is hard to obtain, but smuggling conducted by criminal networks involving Nigerians and other West African nationals is of growing concern. Already a party to the respective UN Protocol, Nigeria has recently requested UNODC support for the creation of new legislation against smuggling of migrants.

The 150 million Nigerian citizens are struggling with one of the highest HIV/AIDS rates worldwide. Nigeria ranks third, after India and South Africa, and is considered one of the five critical “next wave” countries of the global epidemic. New national policies and action plans developed with UNODC input in 2009/2010 include commitments to step up HIV/AIDS services for most at risk populations (MARPS), including prisoners, drug users, human trafficking victims and victims of violence, but also prison service workers, the police corps and the military. These groups - often stigmatized and marginalized - form a dangerous “bridging population” and can carry the infection into other parts of the population.

Local cannabis cultivation and abuse are high, and portions of the cocaine and heroin trafficked through Nigeria reach local consumer markets. The NDLEA and psychiatric centres in Nigeria report increased substance abuse among the youth. Nigeria’s prevalence rate for cannabis use is estimated at 13.8%, for heroin and cocaine at about 2% each, and at 7% for benzodiazepines and multiple substances. Even though these figures need to be looked at with caution, they attest to a drug user population of more than 10 million in Nigeria. Illicit manufacturing and the diversion of pharmaceutical drugs containing narcotic and psychotropic substances not only lead to growing abuse of controlled substances, but also to shortages of proper medical supplies. Although the NDLEA is conducting awareness and prevention programmes, support by the international community in the areas of research, demand reduction and drug abuse treatment will be needed.

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II. Programme Objectives and Outputs

Within the framework of the UNODC Regional Programme, the overall objective of the Country Programme for Nigeria is to develop a strong criminal justice, legislative and institutional framework for Government institutions, the judiciary, specialized enforcement agencies, and civil society alike, to enhance effective action against corruption and organized crime. This framework is to secure and expand progress made in Nigeria’s social development agenda, and in the protection of individual security in the country. Ongoing and planned programme activities cover the following areas:

Objective 1: Reduce level and effects of corruption through strong legal regimes, coordinated enforcement systems and participation of civil society and private sector

**Ongoing/funded**

- EFCC capacity developed for advanced enforcement operations;
- Training Institute (TRI) fully operational to train several hundred people per year;
- IT structure/systems provided to EFCC, TRI and NFIU (e.g. goIDM, goCASE and goAML systems);
- Electronic reporting system for Nigerian bank reports to NFIU established using goAML WEB;
- Nation-wide NGO network and campaign against corruption (ANCOR) in place;
- National anti-corruption strategy and implementation roadmap available for review/assessment;
- New laws drafted for adoption and existing legislation reviewed;
- Set of ethical principles adopted by private sector companies; complaints system operational;
- UNODC Bayelsa State Project Office created;
- Bureau of Public Procurement provided with IT infrastructure using UNODC’s goIDM approach.

**Planned**

- National anti-corruption strategy reviewed/adopted;
- EFCC’s capacity for advanced investigations, inter-agency cooperation with other anti-corruption bodies and law enforcement agencies enhanced; zonal offices/state level operations expanded;
- Compliance Programme between NFIU and banks established;
- Database, network and platform of anti-corruption NGOs created;
- Improved legislation developed;
- Purpose-built software developed to allow BPP to better carry out its activities;
- New IT structures, systems and applications consolidated.

Objective 2: Improve integrity in the judicial system and support criminal justice sector reforms

**Ongoing/funded**

- Judicial Integrity Action Plan implemented in 10 states;
- National Judicial Institute’s human capacity and infrastructure/IT systems improved;
- Judicial Research Centres operational in 10 states (based on UNODC’s goIDM model);
- Judicial Integrity Action Programme in Bayelsa State established;
- Prison Service training schools provided with revised training curriculum and new modules;
- 100 senior Nigerian Police Service managers trained in human rights-based modern prison management; training programme established for mid-level prison management/officers;
- Prison programme with budget and cost-sharing modalities adopted;
- New legislation drafted and/or adopted.
Planned

- Judicial Integrity Action Programme in 7 UNDAF states and at least 5 more states established;
- Prison Reform Programme initiated;
- Oversight mechanisms and complaints systems for prison and police service established;
- Legislation reviewed and amendments drafted;
- Police Reform initiated.

Objective 3: Counter drug trafficking, organized crime and security threats to strengthen the rule of law

Ongoing/funded

- Human Trafficking Action Plan funded and published;
- NAPTIP monitoring centre fully operational;
- HT training assessment conducted and national training strategy developed;
- 200 NAPTIP officers trained in management and investigation matters;
- New legislation on smuggling of migrants drafted;
- Joint inter-agency airport control team under NDLEA leadership established in Lagos;
- Port assessments concluded to address container control requirements at key ports;
- IT survey for NDLEA concluded and proposal for inter-agency IT platform developed;
- Donor coordination system ADAM-N operational at EFCC and NAPTIP;
- Counter-terrorism bill developed and adopted;
- Niger Delta Action Programme designed.

Planned

- National training programme against human trafficking and SOM established;
- NAPTIP monitoring centre operational in key states;
- Institutional structures against SOM strengthened;
- Joint Control Teams created at 2 seaports and 3 airports;
- NDLEA IT infrastructure for case management and advanced investigations installed;
- Platform for exchange of data and information between law enforcement agencies established;
- ADAM-N and donor coordination mechanism operational in all enforcement sectors/agencies.

Objective 4: Strengthen individual security by limiting the effects of human trafficking, smuggling of migrants, drug abuse and HIV/AIDS

Ongoing/funded

- NAPTIP database providing data and analysis established;
- NGO network (Edo State and Abuja) and NAPTIP trained in grant/funds management;
- Victims credit support scheme in Edo State completed and tested for replication;
- Training programme for NAPTIP/partners initiated to improve awareness/prevention;
- Programme and materials developed for awareness campaigns in 5 states;
- Training network/coordination for drug treatment specialists established.
**Planned**

- NGO network/platform against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants established;
- Surveys on extent of TIP and SOM in border states and southern states conducted;
- Major drug use/HIV survey programme initiated;
- Drug abuse prevention and treatment services provided in key states;
- Urban crime prevention strengthened in Abuja and Lagos (UNHABITAT/UNODC).

**III. Key Assumptions, Risks and Mitigating Factors**

**Size and complexity of the country call for targeted selection and prioritization:** The 36 states and 744 local governments cut across more than 250 ethnic groups, and coordinated governance remains a challenge, since lines of power between the federal Government and states are not always clear. In response to this reality, UNODC will focus on the 7 UNDAF states and on states, where the ongoing programme has already established counterpart connections, as well as on the Niger Delta.

**National planning, coordination and implementation mechanisms require improvement:** Despite the work of the National Planning Commission and a declared Government commitment to improve aid coordination, major deficits remain. Better donor coordination is required to make best use of all available programmes and to comply with growing demands to follow the Paris Declaration principles of aid effectiveness. A first development cooperation framework between major development partners, the UN, the Governments of Nigeria and Kaduna State has been signed in February 2010 and will guide UNODC’s work in this state.

**Drug and crime control overshadowed by current priorities:** Security and stability are clear priorities for 2010, the year before the next national elections. The post-amnesty situation in the Niger Delta and the recent increase of violent conflicts in local communities have caused growing concerns. Despite Nigeria’s clear capacity to provide major inputs to the fast implementation of the ECOWAS Drug and Crime Control Action Plan and the AU Action Plan against drugs and crime, these current stability and security concerns might cause delays in obtaining the required counterpart cooperation.

**Lack of reliable data as a hindering factor in policy and programme development:** Limited national resources and capacities for data collection and information sharing in several areas related to UNODC’s mandate remain a reality. In the absence of such structured data, future programme work needs to focus on the compilation of data at country and state levels, but will require major funding.

**IV. Monitoring and Evaluation**

UNODC standards are applied to programme monitoring and evaluation. For all ongoing action within this programme, semi-annual and/or annual reports will be prepared by CONIG and shared with relevant counterparts. CONIG conducts quarterly programme delivery review meetings and records substantive and financial status of ongoing programme action.

All components of this country programme are subject to mid-term and final evaluations, and budgets for such evaluations are provided for under the respective projects. Most evaluations are undertaken by external experts, and self evaluation will only be conducted where appropriate.

UNODC activities carried out in the context of the One UN Programme in the 7 UNDAF states is subject to the M & E framework laid out in UNDAF.

UNODC may decide to conduct a Nigeria country programme evaluation, or a larger thematic/regional evaluation for one of the programme’s sectors, for which funding would be secured through either ongoing programme activities, or dedicated UNODC funds.
V. Funding Situation

A sizeable country programme has been ongoing in Nigeria since 2006. In the years 2008-2009, UNODC started activities in new sectors and attracted new funding from a broadening donor base. Below charts show the UNODC’s active country portfolios/donors of early 2010, and late 2007.

In the context of the Regional Programme, UNODC’s Resource Mobilization Strategy for Nigeria aims at major expansion for 2011 and beyond.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Thematic Area</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CURRENT PROGRAMME 2009-2012</strong>*</td>
<td>Total Budget</td>
<td>Funding Shortfall</td>
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<td>Anti-Corruption</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Justice Sector Reform</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drugs and Organized Crime Enforcement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prevention of Trafficking, Drug Use and HIV/AIDS</td>
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<td>Nigeria</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>PLANNED PROGRAMME 2011-2012</strong></td>
<td>Total Budget</td>
<td>Funding Shortfall</td>
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<td>Anti-Corruption</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Criminal Justice Reform</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Drugs and Organized Crime Enforcement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prevention of Trafficking, Drug Use and HIV/AIDS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total Planned Programme</td>
<td><strong>25,500,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,100,000</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL PROGRAMME 2009-2012</strong></td>
<td><strong>44,995,400</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,100,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Current includes all ongoing projects and projects in funding negotiations (status 07/2010).
I. Background

With an estimated population of 13.7 million and a GDP for 2009 estimated at US$ 23.16 billion, Senegal is one of the leading French-speaking countries in West Africa. It is also home to most United Nations Regional Offices, including the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA). Since 1996, Senegal has also hosted the UNODC Regional Office for West and Central Africa.

President Abdoulaye Wade has been in power since 2000 and was re-elected in 2007. The next elections (both presidential and legislative) are scheduled for 2012, and public debate is currently ongoing about the President’s intention to abolish the second round of presidential elections.

The Movement of Democratic Forces in the Casamance (MFDC) has led a low-level separatist insurgency in southern Senegal since the 1980s, and several peace deals have failed to resolve the conflict. However, a successful military campaign in March 2010 led to calls from some MFDC leaders for a ceasefire and negotiations, offering perhaps the greatest potential since 2004.

The national Government has been actively advocating against drug and crime issues on the international level. In February 2010, as part of its commitment to the ECOWAS Political Declaration, Senegal took the lead in convening a Ministerial Conference with its neighbouring countries (Cape Verde, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Mauritania) with support from UNODC, France and Spain. The Dakar Initiative is a follow-up to the Praia Political Declaration and supports the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan. It resulted in a set of activities to be undertaken to foster regional cooperation and efficiently combat the scourge of drug trafficking and organized crime.

Senegal is a transit country for drugs coming from other West African countries en route to Europe. In June 2007, a record seizure of 2.45 tons of cocaine was made 70 km south of Dakar. The country is also part of the Container Control Programme and the Dakar port has been successful in reporting seizures of large amounts of hashish in 2010.
Moreover, Senegal is affected by transiting irregular migration movements and could be facing serious challenges related to money-laundering activities, notably in the real estate sector. It was the beneficiary country of a legislative assistance project in the field of migrant smuggling and is currently involved in numerous regional initiatives in the areas of anti-smuggling, airport and seaport interdiction, anti-money-laundering and terrorism prevention.

One of the successful UNODC projects implemented in Senegal in the last years focused on Crime Prevention in the Dakar Region and provided communities with better access to justice and increased security, by setting up grass-roots level, alternative dispute resolution institutions based on conciliation and mediation dedicated to minor conflicts (Maisons de Justice), and establishing specialized neighbourhood policing units (Police de Proximité). In addition, UNODC has supported NGOs in drug demand reduction and advocacy activities.

II. Programme Objectives

Upon request by the national authorities, UNODC will prepare a National Integrated Programme for Senegal with a primary focus on, inter alia, anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.

III. Main Outputs

The main proposed and expected outputs for a National Integrated Programme are as follows:

   a) **Awareness and Research**

   - Victimization survey and research on extent of drug abuse conducted.

   b) **Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism**

   - Law enforcement training strengthened and infrastructure improved;
   - Capacities of OCRTIS (Central Office against illicit drug trafficking in Senegal) strengthened;
   - Law enforcement patrolling capacities improved;
   - Intelligence and information gathering, analysis and exchange strengthened;
   - Joint Interdiction Team at international airport created;
   - Forensic capacity-building strengthened;
   - Financial Intelligence Unit’s capacities strengthened and counterparts sensitized to AML/CFT;
   - National legislative framework (e.g., terrorism, drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, and corruption) revised in line with country’s international commitments. Advocacy for ratification/implementation of additional international instruments conducted.

   c) **Justice and Integrity**

   - Specialized training delivered to practitioners, syllabuses reviewed;
   - Anti-Corruption Agency supported and country included in UNCAC review mechanism;
   - Support to comprehensive criminal justice reform provided;
   - Support for effective international cooperation provided;
   - Victim assistance programme established;
   - Penitentiary system reformed in line with international standards;
   - Juvenile justice reform supported.
d) **Drug Prevention and Health**

- National policy on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention among (injecting) drug users developed;
- Capacity building provided to health and social sector professionals;
- Drug abuse prevention, outreach services, treatment, and reinsertion of drug users supported;
- HIV/AIDS, STI, TB and Hepatitis related services provided in prison settings;
- Specialized NGOs supported;
- HIV/AIDS and drug abuse prevention mainstreamed into law enforcement and justice activities;
- Implementation of recommendations from the *Regional Consultation* on HIV supported.

**IV. Funding Situation**

Once a detailed National Integrated Programme has been developed, an overall budget estimate will be provided. The NIP will be funded partly through the national budget of Senegal in the context of the country’s development policy, as well as through foreign aid donations from the international community, which UNODC will help to raise.

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77 The 2009 *Regional Consultation* on HIV in prison settings and among IDUs was co-organized by UNODC in Grand Bassam (Côte d’Ivoire).
I. Background

With a population of 6.1 million today, Sierra Leone lost an estimated 100,000 to 200,000 people in an armed conflict that raged between 1991 and 2002. Another two million were displaced and took shelter mainly in Guinea and Liberia. The conflict received a lot of international attention because of the involvement of child soldiers, systematic mutilation, and the use of so-called “blood diamonds” to finance armed groups. Violence was brought to an end thanks to international peacekeeping forces that were successively deployed in the country. They were provided by the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) and the United Nations. The current President is Ernest Bai Koroma from the All People’s Congress. President Koroma’s “Agenda for Change” highlights corruption, illicit trafficking and organized crime as major threats to sustainable development. Next presidential, parliamentary, and local elections are scheduled for 2012.

Concerning drugs and crime, the country was identified as one of the major gateways in West Africa for cocaine trafficking. The most prominent case has been the landing of a private aircraft at Lungi International Airport in July 2008 with 700 kg cocaine on board. The government has shown a firm commitment to fight organized crime and illicit trafficking in line with the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan. The UN Police (UNPOL) has been very active in strengthening anti-drug law enforcement capacities, notably with the set up of a Joint Drug Interdiction Task Force (JDIFF). This unit brings together various law enforcement agencies to increase efficiency and effectiveness in the fight against drug trafficking.

UNODC has also been very active in the country. Besides ongoing projects in the areas of anti-money-laundering, trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, the joint UNODC-DPKO-DPA/UNOWA-INTERPOL West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI) is the primary technical assistance framework in Sierra Leone in the context of supporting the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan against drug trafficking,
organized crime, and drug abuse. To initiate the WACI, UNODC has just completed a regional project in the Mano River Union States (including Sierra Leone) which involved in-depth joint assessment missions to evaluate the current situation in the countries and to contribute to immediate law enforcement capacity-building needs in the context of overall security sector reform.

In this context and as a sign of commitment to tackling organized crime and drug trafficking, Sierra Leone hosted a Ministerial Conference in February 2010 that saw the endorsement of the WACI Freetown Commitment, which provides for the establishment of Transnational Crime Units and the development of NIPs for Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone, as the main components of WACI.

The UN system in Sierra Leone is led by an Integrated Office (UNIPSIL) headed by an Executive Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General. UNIPSIL has developed a common strategy document called “UN Joint Vision for Sierra Leone” which is equivalent to the “UNDAF +” in Guinea-Bissau, “Joining efforts for transition in Côte d’Ivoire”, and “At Work Together” in Liberia. UNODC has been working very closely with the UNIPSIL office in Freetown, and its mandate on drugs and crime has been fully integrated in the Joint Vision in line with the Government’s priorities. The excellent joint cooperation between the two offices has led to the securing of common positions for programme development and implementation.

II. Programme Objectives

The “UN Joint Vision for Sierra Leone” presents strategic objectives for the country as well as a general cooperation framework. It is divided into five priorities: 1) Consolidation of peace and stability; 2) integrating rural areas into the national economy; 3) economic and social integration of the youth; 4) equitable and affordable access to health; and 5) accessible and credible public service. Priorities 1 and 4 contain areas falling under UNODC’s mandate, such as drug trafficking, law enforcement capacity building, anti-corruption, and HIV/AIDS prevention.

UNODC is currently implementing activities in law enforcement capacity building under the overall joint framework for Sierra Leone and WACI, and has formulated phase I of the National Integrated Programme for Sierra Leone, focusing on law enforcement capacity building, including the establishment of the TCU. The NIP will later be completed by other areas, such as drug demand reduction and criminal justice related reforms, and is expected to include the following outputs:

III. Main Outputs

   a) Awareness and Research

   ▪ Comprehensive victimization survey and research on extent of drug abuse conducted, taking previous assessments into account.

   b) Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism

   ▪ Law enforcement training strengthened and infrastructure improved;
   ▪ Transnational Crime Unit established and operational;
   ▪ Capacity of security agencies to reduce illegal activities in territorial waters of Sierra Leone enhanced through improved and coordinated patrols mechanisms;
Law enforcement agencies’ capacity to investigate/prosecute complex crimes enhanced through capacity building of investigators/prosecutors and provision of technical/forensic support;
Joint Interdiction Teams at Lungi International Airport and main seaport created;
AML/CFT legislation adopted/upgraded, national AML/CFT strategies developed, and Bank of Sierra Leone’s capacity to develop and cultivate intelligence for financial investigations improved;
National legislative frameworks (e.g. on terrorism, drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, corruption) revised in accordance with relevant international standards and legal instruments.

c) Justice and Integrity

Judiciary strengthened through training and enhanced courtroom proceedings and security;
Anti-Corruption Agency supported and country included in UNCAC review mechanism;
Support to comprehensive criminal justice reform, including juvenile justice, provided;
Support for effective international cooperation provided;
Victim assistance programme established;
Penitentiary system reformed in line with international standards.

d) Drug Prevention and Health

National policy on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention among (injecting) drug users developed;
Capacity building provided for health and social sector professionals;
Drug abuse prevention, outreach services, treatment, and reinsertion of drug users supported;
HIV/AIDS, STI, TB and Hepatitis related services provided in prison settings;
Implementation of the recommendations from Regional Consultation on HIV supported.

IV. Budget and Funding

WACI has an estimated total cost of US$ 50 million for four countries. US$ 12.4 million is the estimated cost for the NIP for Sierra Leone, including the establishment of the Transnational Crime Unit. The ongoing NIP component on law enforcement capacity building amounts to 5.4 million and is funded by Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, and the USA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>Funding (US$)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>Funding requirements</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Awareness and Research</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b) Drug Prevention and Health</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism</td>
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<td></td>
<td>d) Justice and Integrity</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total NIP Budget</td>
<td>5,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Current donors to the programme are Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, and the USA.

78 The 2009 Regional Consultation on HIV in prison settings and among IDUs was co-organized by UNODC in Grand Bassam (Côte d’Ivoire).
I. Background

Togo is a coastal State covering a surface area of 56,700 km² and sharing borders with Ghana, Benin and Burkina Faso. It is composed of around 41 different ethnic groups. The official language is French, although numerous other local languages are spoken. Togo has a population of more than 6.1 million and its economy relies mainly on agriculture.

The country obtained independence in 1960. In 1967, General Gnassingbé Eyadéma became President following a military coup. He died in 2005 after 38 years in power. Presidential elections were held two months later and saw the victory of President Faure Essozimna Gnassingbé, candidate of the Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais (RPT) party, and son of the former President. Official results triggered turmoil, a climate of violence and opened a period of uncertainty.

To improve the situation the new President engaged in a reconciliation process resulting in the signing of the Comprehensive Political Agreement in August 2006 and in the organization of parliamentary elections in October 2007, deemed satisfactory by the national and international community. As a result of these developments, Togo obtained the normalization of its relations with all international institutions and development partners.

Presidential elections were held 4 March 2010. The official results gave 60% of the votes to incumbent President Gnassingbé. The result sparked protests among the opposition, though these protests have to date remained peaceful. Gnassingbé was sworn in as President 3 May 2010.

II. Programme Objectives

The current national authorities have demonstrated their commitment to fight organized crime and illicit trafficking in line with the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan and requested UNODC to formulate a National Integrated Programme. UNODC has fielded an assessment mission and assisted in the drafting of a programme for Togo. The NIP was approved in May 2010 by Presidential decree, thus
demonstrating strong political will, and UNODC is currently assisting Togo in mobilizing funding and organizing a donor roundtable.

The overall objective of Togo’s NIP is to improve the State’s capacities to address threats linked to illicit drug trafficking, drug abuse and related organized crime, and it intends to:

- Strengthen the operational capacities of the national coordination framework and law enforcement agencies combating drugs and crime;
- Support the Programme on the Modernization of Criminal Justice in the field of drugs and crime;
- Enhance legal anti-corruption frameworks and related structures;
- Strengthen anti-money-laundering efforts and the combat against financial crimes;
- Improve capacities of national counterparts and civil society in area of drug demand and crime prevention, particularly among vulnerable groups (e.g. youth, pregnant women, and prisoners).

III. Main Outputs

The main expected outputs of the National Integrated Programme are as follows:

a) **Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism**

- National Anti-Drugs Committee (CNAD) provided with extended mandate and strengthened;
- Intelligence capacities of law enforcement improved, National Intelligence Agency strengthened;
- Capacities to investigate transnational organized crime improved in various law enforcement agencies;
- National Drug Testing Laboratory restructured as National Forensic Laboratory, and equipped;
- Joint Port Control Unit (JPCU) established in Lomé and linked to Container Control Programme;
- Joint Airport Interdiction Task Force (JAITF) established in Lomé and linked to AIRCOP;
- Joint illicit trafficking control units established at main border posts;
- Capacities of Central Office for Repression of Illicit Drug Trafficking (OCRTIDB) strengthened;
- Capacities of Directorate for Pharmacies, Laboratories and Technical Equipment strengthened;
- Legal/institutional framework against money-laundering and financing of terrorism assessed, and legal provisions in line with relevant international norms adopted and implemented;
- Capacities of intelligence agencies to collect, analyse and exchange intelligence strengthened.

b) **Justice and Integrity**

- Strategic advice on criminal justice matters provided within Justice Modernization Programme;
- Penitentiary system improved through capacity building and creation of data management system in line with basic international standards on treatment of prisoners;
- Code of conduct and mechanisms for promoting integrity developed for judicial apparatus;
- National anti-corruption framework assessed, relevant actors sensitized and strengthened;
- Operational capacities of anti-corruption agencies and agencies promoting transparency and good governance strengthened through National Anti-Corruption Plan and specialized training.

c) **Drug Prevention and Health**

- Institutional capacities strengthened to improve management of drug prevention programmes;
- Drug abuse prevention programme established in school settings;
- Drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention programme established in prison settings;
- Programme for treatment and reinsertion of drug-dependent persons established;
- 3 drug dependence treatment centres established;
- Implementation of recommendations from Regional Consultation on HIV\(^79\) supported.

**IV. Monitoring and Evaluation**

A **Steering Committee** chaired by the Prime Minister and composed of the Ministers involved in the implementation of the NIP, representatives of the civil society, UNODC and the donors, will be established in order to provide guidance at strategic level on the execution of the NIP and to ensure coherence with other relevant policies. It will meet at least twice a year and one of its tasks will be to approve the annual work plans. At the operational level, the Ministry chairing the CNAD will be coordinating the implementation of all activities envisaged in the NIP. In addition, a **Management Committee** will be established and entrusted with the follow-up of and the technical coordination for the execution of the Programme. The Committee will be composed of focal points from the Ministries involved, civil society representatives, UNODC and the donor community. The Management Committee will meet once a month and will be presided by the Minister chairing the CNAD. The Permanent Secretary of the CNAD will act as Secretariat of the Committee.

A UNODC Programme Office for technical support will also be established in Togo. It will assist in the implementation of the NIP and help to strengthen the operational capacities of the CNAD.

Finally, besides the permanent review mechanisms established through the Steering and the Management Committees, the NIP will be evaluated by external experts at a time and following modalities jointly agreed between the national authorities, UNODC and the donors.

**V. Budget and Funding**

Funding for the National Integrated Programme will be ensured through the national budget of Togo within the framework of the country’s development policy and by external financial support from the international community. The total cost of the Programme is estimated at US$ 10.1 million and a donor round table will be organized by the Togolese Government with support from UNODC. Initial funding through regional project XAMU50 has contributed to the development of the NIP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Thematic areas</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>Current funding situation</td>
<td>Total Budget available*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funding requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Awareness and Research</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Drug Prevention and Health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Justice and Integrity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Budget required</td>
<td>US$ 9,754,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Budget</td>
<td>US$ 10,100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^*\)Current donor to the NIP is France.

\(^{79}\) The 2009 Regional Consultation on HIV in prison settings and among IDUs was co-organized by UNODC in Grand Bassam (Côte d’Ivoire).

### A. Mobilization of the international community

UNODC has been successful in bringing to the attention of the international community the threat illicit (drug) trafficking poses to the security of the sub region, as well as its global impact.

### B. UNODC support to ECOWAS: chronology of events

**2008, ECOWAS Ministerial Conference in Praia:** ECOWAS Political Declaration and Regional Action Plan adopted by Heads of State.

**2009, ECOWAS Expert Group Meeting in Abuja:** ECOWAS Operational Plan and Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) developed and adopted by Heads of State.

**2009, West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI) launched in Vienna and NY:**
- Joint UNODC-UN-WON/F-UNWODA/UNODC-INTERPOL response to support the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan, complementing the ECOWAS Operational Plan.
- Aims to counter drug trafficking and organized crime primarily in post conflict countries (Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d’Ivoire).
- Key element is the establishment of Transnational Crime Units.

**2009, ECOWAS Donor Roundtable held in Vienna:** Full funding for Operational Plan and MEM of ECOWAS secured by the European Commission.

### C. UNODC technical assistance: main initiatives supporting West Africa under the framework of the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan 2008-2011

#### REGIONAL LEVEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Money-laundering</td>
<td>Strategic partnership built with the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money-Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) for the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
implementation of strong AML/CFT-mechanisms for ECOWAS States.

- **Post conflict and peacebuilding**
  - Capacity assessments in *Mano River Union* States conducted.
  - National capacities and cross-border cooperation to tackle drugs and crime strengthened.
  - Support to security sector reform provided.

- **Law enforcement, counter-narcotics and forensics**
  - Specialized training on financial crimes delivered to 4 countries in West Africa (Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone).
  - Computer-Based Training (CBT) Centres established in Nigeria, Cape Verde, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau.
  - Forensic training provided in cooperation with INTERPOL (*OASIS Programme*).
  - Field kits for drug and precursor testing provided to a large number of States.

- **Transatlantic cooperation**
  - Transatlantic exchange project selected 7 Latin American and 6 West African States to participate in the establishment of a multiregional intelligence exchange mechanism to curb the smuggling of cocaine from Latin America to West Africa.
  - *Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP)*: UNODC-INTERPOL-WCO-EU initiative has created and linked joint anti-trafficking units in 10 airports along drug trafficking routes in Africa and Brazil.
  - *Global Container Control Programme*: Joint UNODC-WCO initiative has set up Joint Port Control Units to tackle trafficking in drugs and other illicit goods.

- **Drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention**
  - Drug abuse assessments conducted in a number of countries show a rapid growth of local drug consumption, especially (crack) cocaine.
  - Joint UNODC-WHO programme for greater mobilization on drug dependence ongoing.
  - *Regional Consultation on Prevention and Care of HIV and AIDS* among prisoners and injecting drug users in West and Central Africa held in Côte d’Ivoire: roadmap for implementation in support of the *ECOWAS Regional Action Plan* developed.

### NATIONAL LEVEL: National Integrated Programmes (NIPs):
National development frameworks to tackle drug trafficking and organized crime, jointly developed by UNODC and the respective Governments

- **Cape Verde**
  - Joint anti-trafficking teams established at international airports.
NIP part of One UN Programme for Cape Verde

- Intelligence software provided.
- Forensic laboratory established.
- Training rooms equipped.
- Computer-Based Training available in Portuguese.
- Automated Fingerprint Identification System installed.

Guinea-Bissau

- Decline in official cocaine seizures reported.
- Specialized anti-narcotics unit established.
- 2 prisons refurbished.
- Training delivered to law enforcement officials (judicial police, judges, prosecutors).
- Security Training Academy being established.

Sierra Leone

United Nations Joint Vision for Sierra Leone

- National law enforcement agencies strengthened through WACI activities.
- Agenda for Change of President of Sierra Leone supported.
- Assistance in drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS prevention provided.
- Development of the “Sierra Leone Multi-Donor Trust Fund” supported.

Guinea

- Technical advice on law enforcement capacity-building and criminal justice reform provided.
- Technical support provided after discovery of illicit drug production and seizure of precursor chemicals.
- National commission against drugs and crime supported.

Mali

- National project office opened.
- Inter-Ministerial Committee for Drug Control and Organized Crime supported.
- Operational capacities of law enforcement and Financial Intelligence Unit enhanced.

D. Donors contributing to UNODC’s activities

Austria, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Denmark, European Commission, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America.
## Annex 2: Detailed Indicative Budget Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme/Project title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Countries covered</th>
<th>Total budget (US$)</th>
<th>Funding pledged (US$)</th>
<th>Funding shortfall (US$)</th>
<th>Funding partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assistance to the ECOWAS Commission for the development and implementation of a drug control and related organized crime strategy for West Africa – Phase 2 (XAM/US0) (to be extended)</td>
<td>2008-2010</td>
<td>All ECOWAS</td>
<td>1,000,916</td>
<td>1,000,916</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Germany, France, Luxembourg, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint UNODC-UNOWA (DPA)-DKPO-INTERPOL West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI)⁸⁸ Transnational Crime Units component only</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone</td>
<td>12,456,000</td>
<td>322,935</td>
<td>12,133,065</td>
<td>Germany, France, the Netherlands, Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancement of forensic science services in West Africa (XAW/K36)</td>
<td>2010-2013</td>
<td>All ECOWAS and Mauritania</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>1,175,000</td>
<td>UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of real-time operational communication between selected airports in West Africa - Phase 1 (AIRCOP – XAW/U72)</td>
<td>2010-2013</td>
<td>Brazil, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Ghana, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo</td>
<td>3,918,367</td>
<td>3,404,452</td>
<td>513,915</td>
<td>EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement Capacity-building in the Fight against Illicit Drug Trafficking in Selected Countries in West Africa (XAW/US3)</td>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>Guinea Bissau, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone</td>
<td>1,288,878</td>
<td>1,288,878</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Development to Prevent and Combat Smuggling of Migrants in Côte d’Ivoire, Mauritania and Liberia (IMPACT LED – XAW/T25)</td>
<td>2008-2010</td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire, Mauritania, Liberia</td>
<td>495,575</td>
<td>495,575</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⁸⁸ The WACI is a technical assistance framework and as such comprises national and regional components. For the purpose of the Regional Programme funding table, all components are reflected but appear under regional or national projects (e.g. XAM/U50, XAW/U64...) or their budget is absorbed in the National Integrated Programme figure (e.g. SLEU74), where appropriate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme/Project title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Countries covered</th>
<th>Total budget (US$)</th>
<th>Funding pledged (US$)</th>
<th>Funding shortfall (US$)</th>
<th>Funding partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement Capacity Building to Prevent and Combat Smuggling of Migrants in the ECOWAS region and Mauritania (IMPACT LEN – XAW/T24)</td>
<td>2008-2011</td>
<td>All ECOWAS and Mauritania</td>
<td>3,797,380</td>
<td>3,157,418</td>
<td>639,962</td>
<td>EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement and Intelligence Cooperation against Cocaine Trafficking from Latin America to West Africa (COLI66)</td>
<td>2007-2010</td>
<td>Selected countries in West Africa and Latin America</td>
<td>1,099,200</td>
<td>1,099,200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>EC, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement Advisory Services and Capacity Building in Africa (RAF/D21)</td>
<td>1998-2011</td>
<td>All ECOWAS and Mauritania</td>
<td>2,331,082</td>
<td>2,331,082</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Canada, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Turkey, UK, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening national capacities and cross-border cooperation to tackle organized crime and drug trafficking undermining peace and development in the Mano River Union (XAW/U64)</td>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone</td>
<td>573,588</td>
<td>423,750</td>
<td>149,838</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container Control Pilot Programme (GLO/G80)</td>
<td>2004-2013</td>
<td>Benin, Cape Verde, Ghana, Mali, Togo, Senegal</td>
<td>199,900</td>
<td>188,638</td>
<td>11,262</td>
<td>Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Spain, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism (GLO/R35 )</td>
<td>2003-2013</td>
<td>All ECOWAS and Mauritania</td>
<td>660,300</td>
<td>370,300</td>
<td>290,000</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Programme Against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (GPML – GLO/U40)</td>
<td>2008-2014</td>
<td>All ECOWAS and Mauritania</td>
<td>124,552</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>124,552</td>
<td>Canada, France, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, UK, USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLANNED INITIATIVES**

| Assistance to the implementation of the ECOWAS Operational Plan | 2010-2014 | All ECOWAS | 12,895,000 | 0 | 12,895,000 | EC |
| Building Operational Capacities of the Regional Training Centre to combat Drug Trafficking in Africa (CRFLD) | 2011-2012 | To benefit all African French speaking countries, based in Côte d’Ivoire | 808,010 | 0 | 808,010 | Tbd\(^{81}\) |

\(^{81}\) To be determined.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme/Project title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Countries covered</th>
<th>Total budget (US$)</th>
<th>Funding pledged (US$)</th>
<th>Funding shortfall (US$)</th>
<th>Funding partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joint UNODC-GIABA Common Programmatic Framework on AML/CFT</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>All ECOWAS</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening Trans-Atlantic Intelligence Exchange (extension of COLI66)</td>
<td>2010-2013</td>
<td>Selected countries in West Africa and Latin America</td>
<td>2,495,800&lt;sup&gt;82&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,495,800</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint UNODC-IOM project “Comprehensive Support to Irregular Migration Transit Countries in Africa” (Application to the 2009 EU Thematic Programme on Asylum and Migration)</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>Algeria, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Morocco</td>
<td>3,679,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,679,000</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint UNODC-ECOWAS project “Strengthening Regional Capacities and Cooperation to tackle Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, and Protecting Victims in West Africa”</td>
<td>2011-2013</td>
<td>All ECOWAS</td>
<td>1,540,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,540,500</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building support structures and enhancing cooperation to assist victims of human trafficking in West Africa</td>
<td>2011-2013</td>
<td>Senegal, Mali (as pilot countries)</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>Potential donor: Monaco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countering transnational illicit arms trafficking through the implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Firearms Protocol</td>
<td>2011-2013</td>
<td>Nigeria, The Gambia, Ghana, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal</td>
<td>2,500,000&lt;sup&gt;83&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>61,364,048</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,408,144</strong></td>
<td><strong>46,955,904</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-Programme (ii) Building Justice and Integrity**

**ONGOING INITIATIVES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengthening Judicial Capacities in the Sahel Countries</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Countries covered</th>
<th>Total budget (US$)</th>
<th>Funding pledged (US$)</th>
<th>Funding shortfall (US$)</th>
<th>Funding partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger</td>
<td>192,100</td>
<td>20,203</td>
<td>171,897</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>82</sup> The total budget will be divided between countries in Europe, West Africa, and South America, but the respective figures have not been defined yet.

<sup>83</sup> The total budget will be shared between countries in West Africa and Latin America/the Caribbean, but the respective amounts have not been defined yet.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme/Project title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Countries covered</th>
<th>Total budget (US$)</th>
<th>Funding pledged (US$)</th>
<th>Funding shortfall (US$)</th>
<th>Funding partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to Legal Aid in Africa (XAW/T40)</td>
<td>2009-2011</td>
<td>Liberia, Sierra Leone</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>UNDEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANNED INITIATIVES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Advisory Services and Capacity-Building in West Africa</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>All ECOWAS and Mauritania</td>
<td>1,090,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,090,500</td>
<td>France (under GLO900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening legal and institutional frameworks,</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>All ECOWAS and Mauritania</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including support to Anti-Corruption Commissions in West</td>
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<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening mutual legal assistance &amp; extradition systems</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>All ECOWAS and Mauritania</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in West Africa, and creation of an international</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cooperation platform/network within the ECOWAS Commission.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop/strengthen witness protection systems in two</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>Tbd between Guinea, Guinea-</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>countries</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bissau, Mali, Mauritania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening penitentiary systems (rebuilding,</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>Tbd (2 countries)</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refurbishing, applying international standards and</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>norms, creating prison databases, developing alternatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>to imprisonment, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building for juvenile criminal justice systems</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>Tbd (2 countries)</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e.g. legislation, penitentiary system, databases, social</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>affairs) – in partnership with UNICEF</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving access to justice through the establishment of</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>Tbd (2 countries)</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
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<td>Houses of Justice in pilot sites</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,682,600</td>
<td>420,203</td>
<td>12,262,397</td>
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Sub-Programme (iii) Improving Drug Prevention and Health

ONGOING INITIATIVES
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<th>Programme/Project title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Countries covered</th>
<th>Total budget (US$)</th>
<th>Funding pledged (US$)</th>
<th>Funding shortfall (US$)</th>
<th>Funding partners</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partnership for Action on Comprehensive Treatment – Treating drug dependence and its health consequences / OFID-UNODC Joint programme to prevent HIV/AIDS through TREATNET phase II (GLO/J71)</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>Tbd (2 additional countries)</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>OPEC Fund (OFID) and the United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support the monitoring of drug abuse in West African countries</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>All ECOWAS and Mauritania</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLANNED INITIATIVES</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention (GLO/G32) (for 2012 to 2014)</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
<td>348,800</td>
<td>26,897</td>
<td>321,903</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preventing drug abuse in school settings and workplace, strengthening family skills and community-based prevention in West Africa – for three countries</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preventing drug abuse and social reintegration for vulnerable youth out of school in five pilots countries (working with civil society organizations)</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building for key civil society organizations in crime prevention, drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention for vulnerable group in West Africa</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance to West African countries to develop adequate policies and programmes to address the HIV/AIDS epidemics among prisoners, vulnerable groups, and injecting drug users (rapid assessments, national policies, human resources, legal aspect, resource centers, developing training tools)</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assessing the extent of and the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemics among Prisoners and Injecting Drug Users through Capacity building sessions, Rapid Situation Assessments and Baseline Surveys</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>650,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme/Project title</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Countries covered</td>
<td>Total budget (US$)</td>
<td>Funding pledged (US$)</td>
<td>Funding shortfall (US$)</td>
<td>Funding partners</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strengthening skills of civil society, health professionals and social workers working in prison settings and with drug users in Human Rights, fight against stigma and discrimination, resource mobilization, harm reduction approaches, drug dependence treatment and joint management of HIV and Tuberculosis</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>450,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Developing a Resource Information Center on HIV/AIDS, Adapting and Disseminating Guidelines, Best Practices and Advocacy Tools on HIV situation assessment, prevention and treatment comprehensive package of services for prisoners and IDUs</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobilization of youth through sport activities for crime, drug abuse and HIV prevention in West Africa (joint initiative with CONFEJES, CAF and the ECOWAS)</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEREPAC Programme (Free University of Brussels)</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>Benin, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Togo</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Demand Reduction Advisory Services and Capacity-Building in West Africa</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>All ECOWAS and Mauritania</td>
<td>708,867</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>708,867</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,407,667</td>
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<td>15,180,770</td>
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**Sub-Programme (iv) Promoting Awareness and Research**

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<tr>
<td>International Research Expert and Regional Communication Officer</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>All ECOWAS and Mauritania</td>
<td>1,098,158</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>898,158</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
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<td>Publications twice a year</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>All ECOWAS and Mauritania</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,098,158</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>2,898,158</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Regional Level Initiatives</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>92,552,473</td>
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<td>77,297,229</td>
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<td>Duration</td>
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<td>Total budget (US$)</td>
<td>Funding pledged (US$)</td>
<td>Funding shortfall (US$)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>National Level – UNODC Support to Country Programmes</strong>&lt;sup&gt;84&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td><strong>ONGOING INITIATIVES</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIP for Cape Verde (CPVS28)</td>
<td>2006-2013</td>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>12,494,740</td>
<td>8,139,740</td>
<td>4,355,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NIP for Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>2008-2013</td>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>19,584,886</td>
<td>9,656,995</td>
<td>9,927,891</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIP for Mali (MLIUS8)</td>
<td>2010-2014</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>11,500,000</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country Programme for Nigeria</td>
<td>2009-2012</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>44,000,000</td>
<td>23,000,000</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIP for Sierra Leone (SLEU74)</td>
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<td>2,180,640</td>
<td>3,219,360</td>
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<td>Liberia</td>
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<td>488,200</td>
<td>4,911,800</td>
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<td><strong>PLANNED INITIATIVES</strong>&lt;sup&gt;85&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIP for Ghana (expected start: 2010)</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Tbd&lt;sup&gt;86&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIP for Togo (expected start: 2011)</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>Tbd&lt;sup&gt;87&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIP for Mauritania (expected start: 2011)</td>
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<td>Mauritania</td>
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<td>NIP for Burkina Faso (expected start: 2011)</td>
<td>4 years</td>
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<td>NIP for Benin (expected start: 2012)</td>
<td>4 years</td>
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<td>4 years</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>NIP for Niger (expected start: 2013)</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
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<td>NIP for the Gambia (expected start: 2013)</td>
<td>4 years</td>
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<td>Tbd</td>
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</tr>
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<td>NIP for Senegal (expected start: 2013)</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Tbd</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Country Level Initiatives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>98,379,626</strong>&lt;sup&gt;88&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Regional Programme (US$)</strong></td>
<td>190,932,099&lt;sup&gt;89&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>63,220,819</td>
<td>127,711,280</td>
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<sup>84</sup> Please note: All indicated budget figures are estimations and can be subject to changes in the process of project/programme development and implementation. Figures indicate UNODC’s contribution to NIPs as agreed with respective Governments. National interventions can be included in regional initiatives and vice versa.

<sup>85</sup> For details on current budget estimates and funding status of NIPs under development or finalization, please refer to respective country pages under the chapter on National Integrated Programmes.

<sup>86</sup> NIP under development.

<sup>87</sup> NIP under development.

<sup>88</sup> One project is currently being implemented within the UN Millennium Development Goals Programme on “justice of proximity and improved access to promote conflict resolution” with a budget amounting to US$ 408,740.
## Annex 3: Parties to UN Drug and Crime Conventions

<table>
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<td>Cape Verde</td>
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<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Gambia</td>
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<td>Ghana</td>
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Annex 4: Ratification - UN Terrorism Conventions/Protocols

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<td>30 Mar 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
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<td>6 June 2010</td>
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<td>Cape Verde</td>
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<td>4 Oct 1999</td>
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<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
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<td>3 June 1978</td>
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<td>The Gambia</td>
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<td>4 Jan 1979</td>
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<td>18 Jan 1988</td>
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<td>Guinea - Bissau</td>
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<td>19 Mar 2003</td>
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<td>9 Nov 1976</td>
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<td>Togo</td>
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<td>28 Jul 1971</td>
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Ratification status of West African States as of 17 September 2010

134
Annex 5: ECOWAS Political Declaration

35th Ordinary Session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS
Abuja, 19 December 2008

Political Declaration on the Prevention of Drug Abuse, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Organized Crimes in West Africa

Abuja Declaration
PREAMBLE

WE, HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS):

REAFFIRMING the Treaty establishing the Economic Community of West African States signed in Lagos on 28 May 1975, with subsequent amendments in 1993 and 2006 primarily;

CONSCIOUS of the need to promote, foster and accelerate the economic and social development of our States in order to improve the living standards of our peoples;

CONVINCED that drug abuse, illicit drug trafficking, diversion of chemical precursors and other organised crimes are serious threats to the regional and national security, political, economic and social development of Member States;

FURTHER CONVINCED that illicit drug trafficking and organised crimes undermine the rule of law, democratic institutions and transparent governance in our Member States;

CONCERNED about the impacts of money laundering and other financial crimes in the region which are intricately related to drug trafficking and other organised crimes;

CONCERNED ABOUT the linkages between illicit drug trafficking and proliferation of illegal arms especially small arms and light weapons and the consequences on peace and security of the region;

ALARMD by the fact that Member States of the Community are targets of large consignments and transshipments of illicit drugs, especially cocaine, en route to consumer destinations, especially in Europe and North America;

FULLY AWARE of the adverse consequences that drug trafficking and abuse can have in West Africa, especially with regard to public health;

DEEPLY CONCERNED about the problem of cannabis cultivation, trafficking and consumption as well as the production and trafficking of psychotropic substances and other substances of abuse in the region with its attendant negative health, social and economic consequences and its negative impact on the security of Member States;

CONCERNED that cannabis is the most cultivated, widespread and the most frequently abused illicit drug in the region especially among young people;
CONCERNED about the widespread availability of counterfeited and sub-standard pharmaceutical products, including those containing internationally controlled substances, in our individual Member States and the negative health consequences on our populations;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT resolution 51/31 of the United Nations Commission of Narcotic Drugs which calls on its Member States to respond to the threat posed by the distribution of internationally controlled substances on the unregulated market;

AFFIRMING the rights of all citizens of the community to live in safety and security without the threats posed by drug abuse and trafficking and other organized crimes;

CONSCIOUS of the need to provide adequate incentives and enabling work environment for those personnel involved in drug law enforcement;

AWARE of the need to provide cannabis farmers with legitimate, profitable and sustainable means of livelihood

NOTING with appreciation the important role of the civil society and non-governmental organizations in helping to address the problem of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, diversion of chemical precursors and to prevent drug abuse in the region;

MINDFUL of the particular link between drug trafficking and illegal small arms circulation;

RECOGNIZING that poverty, illiteracy, inadequate resources and limited law enforcement and criminal justice capacity contribute significantly to the region being used for the transhipment of drugs for illicit markets;

RECALLING the ECOWAS Protocol of 1999 relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-Keeping and Security which calls for the control of transborder crimes within the Community, the adoption of anti-corruption measures and the coordination of national policies for the maintenance of regional security;

RECALLING the ECOWAS Protocol on Corruption A/P3/12/01 adopted by the Authority of Heads of State and Government in December 2001;

RECALLING the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and light weapons, their ammunitions and related materials of June, 2006 and the UN plan of action on small arms adopted in July 2001;

RECALLING ALSO the ECOWAS Convention on Extradition of 1994 and Protocol of 2008 which provided for the establishment of a regional Criminal Intelligence and Investigation Bureau (CIIB) and the ECOWAS Convention on Extradition of 1994;


REAFFIRMING ALSO the commitment of our Member States to the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and its three supplementary Protocols as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003;

CONVINCED that these international legal instruments are essential tools in the fight against illicit traffic in drugs, diversion of chemical precursors, corruption and other organized crimes;

FULLY COMMITTED to the realization of the goals and targets set at the twentieth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly held in 1998, devoted to countering the world drug problem together

STRESSING the need to strengthen regional and international cooperation in criminal matters, with special emphasis on extradition, mutual legal assistance and confiscation of proceeds of crime;

EMPHASISING the urgent need for Member States to fully implement the provisions of the ECOWAS Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 29 July 1992 and the Cooperation Agreement between Member States’ Police Forces on Investigation in Criminal Matters signed in December 2002;

NOTING the Statement of the UN Security Council at its 5782nd Meeting in which it urged the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS to take steps to confront the threat of illicit drug trafficking affecting the region.
NOTING the importance of resolution 51/18 of the United Nations Commission of Narcotics Drugs, entitled "Strengthening International Support for States in West Africa in their Efforts to Combat Drug Trafficking", in which it calls on Member States and relevant international organizations, in coordination with the ECOWAS Member States, to strengthen ongoing initiatives and programmes, in particular those designed by States in West Africa and by ECOWAS to facilitate the development of other relevant programmes, in order to combat drug trafficking through West Africa, and to provide financial and technical assistance;

WELCOMING the commitment of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs to support ECOWAS Member States in combating illicit drug trafficking;

ACKNOWLEDGING the ongoing individual and collective efforts against illicit drug trafficking and related crimes by Member States at the regional and national levels, especially within the framework of the ECODRUG Fund, Inter-Governmental Action Group Against Money Laundering (GIABA), the West African Joint Operations (WAJO), the West African Police Chiefs Committee (WAPCCO) and other similar multi-lateral and bilateral initiatives to address the drug and trafficking problem affecting the region as well as the diversion of chemical precursors;

RE-AFFIRMING our support for the Praia Political Declaration of 1987 for the coordination of Drug Control activities, which represented an initial response to the need to wage a more energetic and coordinated fight against the drug phenomenon and related criminal activities in West Africa.

CONVINCED that tackling drug trafficking and related crime problems in the region requires renewed political commitment, making it a priority and developing a regional Action Plan as part of an effective response;

STRESSING that effective action to prevent and combat drug trafficking, drug abuse and diversion of chemical precursors also requires sufficient means and an integrated approach in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, both in the countries of origin, transit and destination;

EMPHASISING the need for all countries to take measures to prevent cultivation, trafficking and consumption of illicit drugs, to prosecute and punish cultivators, traffickers, and those who aid and abet them and to share useful information to assist in the investigation, prosecution and punishment of offenders in other jurisdictions, while fully respecting their rights to due process;
SOLEMNLY DECLARE AS FOLLOWS:

WE HEREBY PROCLAIM our strong commitment to fight illicit drug trafficking, diversion of chemical precursors and other related crimes, to prevent drug abuse and provide treatment and support for those who abuse drugs and those dependent on drugs, and:

1. **PLEDGE** to accord drug control the priority it deserves and at the highest level of Government in our Member States as well as at the ECOWAS Commission;

2. **CALL UPON** our Member States who have not yet done so, to ratify forthwith the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and the Protocols supplementing that Convention as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003, and to amend their national legislation, where necessary, in order to meet the requirements of these Conventions and the Protocols;

3. **ALSO CALL UPON** our Member States who have not yet done so, to ratify forthwith the ECOWAS Convention A/P1/1/92 on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, the ECOWAS Convention A/P1/8/94 on Extradition, the 1999 Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security, the Protocol on Corruption of 2001, the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms of 2006 and the Protocol on the Establishment of a regional Criminal Intelligence and Investigation Bureau of 2008;

4. **CALL UPON** Member States to ensure that their existing laws against illicit drug trafficking provide enough deterrence;

5. **FURTHER CALL UPON** our Member States to intensify ongoing efforts against drug trafficking and other organised crimes, by strengthening enforcement mechanisms, including expanding the scope of predicate offences for money laundering to cover all acquisitive offences and prosecute those responsible for drug trafficking within our Member States, by ensuring that there is no impunity;

6. **FURTHER CALL UPON** our Member States to develop and implement comprehensive and integrated National Drug Control Master Plans to tackle the drug problem in the short and long term, with the support of local and international development partners and other relevant stakeholders;
8. URGE those States that are the main destination of the illicit drugs transhipped through the West African region to continue to make efforts to discourage the demand for the drugs in their countries;

9. INVITE States and funding agencies, as well as relevant inter-governmental and international organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and material assistance, including the provision of expertise, to support the ECOWAS Commission and Member States in their anti-drug trafficking and drug abuse prevention efforts;

10. COMMIT ourselves to work with the civil society and NGOs to control drug trafficking and abuse in the region as well as related crimes, in the implementation of the ECOWAS Regional Response Action Plan, and subsequently, the development of a comprehensive, evidence-based, long term regional action plan,

11. URGE the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and all relevant UN institutions to strengthen their financial and technical assistance programme and cooperation with ECOWAS Commission and ECOWAS Member States within the framework of the implementation of the ECOWAS Regional Response Action Plan;

12. PLEDGE TO work with the development partners to fully implement the ECOWAS Regional Response Action Plan;

WE FURTHER COMMIT OURSELVES TO:

1. DEVELOP a regional legal framework to tackle drug trafficking and to facilitate the harmonisation of laws against drug trafficking within Member States in order to ensure that none of our Member States is used as a safe haven by drug traffickers and organized criminal groups due to weaknesses in its legislation and enforcement;

2. TAKE APPROPRIATE MEASURES in collaboration with the countries of origin, transit and destination to enable law enforcement agencies to develop capacities to track the movement of illicit drugs and drug traffickers and to trace their assets for the purpose of forfeiture and confiscation by the appropriate courts in Member States;
3. **TAKE APPROPRIATE** steps to make health care and social support available, affordable and accessible to those who abuse drugs and those dependent on drugs;

4. **USE** all forms of communication and information to carry out public awareness campaigns to educate potential victims of drug trafficking and abuse and related crimes, their families, and the population at large;

5. **PROVIDE OR ENHANCE** training for government officials, particularly law enforcement personnel including customs and immigration officers, prosecutors, judges, and other relevant officers in combating drug trafficking and related crimes;

6. **SUPPORT AND STRENGTHEN** regional drug control institutions to be able to deliver quality and affordable training to relevant law enforcement and civil society organisations in the region;

7. **ESTABLISH OR STRENGTHEN** specialized anti-drug trafficking/transnational organized crime law enforcement units/agencies and national forensic capabilities, with a view to investigating and prosecuting organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and other related crimes;

8. **PROMOTE** effective regional and international cooperation in criminal matters, with special emphasis on extradition, mutual legal assistance and confiscation of proceeds of crime;

9. **ESTABLISH OR STRENGTHEN** central authorities designated to handle request for extradition and mutual legal assistance and to communicate such authorities to the United Nations for inclusion in the directory of Competent National Authorities under the drugs and crime conventions;

10. **HARMONISE** procedures and practices to enhance mutual legal assistance, extradition and controlled-delivery operations between States with different legal systems and shall endeavour to deploy law enforcement/criminal justice mission personnel abroad to facilitate international law enforcement cooperation;
11. **ESTABLISH** more efficient border security measures to prevent and control drug trafficking without prejudice to ECOWAS Protocols and other international commitments on to the free movement of goods, services and people;

12. **STRENGTHEN** law enforcement information gathering and intelligence capacity in the area of transnational organized crime by the creation of centralized inter-institutional investigative units/departments/agencies within our individual Member States and to create a regional network among them to foster regional cooperation and coordination;

13. **INITIATE OR ENHANCE** efforts to collect and analyze data at the regional level, on a regular basis, on the nature, trend, magnitude and socio-economic impact of drug trafficking, particularly on the means and methods used in illicit drug trafficking;

14. **EXCHANGE** information among law enforcement and other agencies of our Member States, as well as with other countries of origin, transit and destination, and with the other relevant international organisations, including the United Nations, ICPO-Interpol, World Customs Organisation (WCO);

15. **SUPPORT AND COOPERATE** with national and community institutions, civil society and relevant non-governmental organizations in their activities against illicit drug trafficking;

16. **STRENGTHEN** preventive measures, including educational and social measures to discourage drugs abuse and to collaborate with source, transit and destination countries in the development and implementation of similar measures;

17. **INVITE** the Commission of the African Union, the United Nations Security Council and the European Union to play active roles in the mobilisation of the international community towards implementing this Political Declaration and the Regional Response Action Plan.
H.E. Dr. Thomas Boni YAI
President of the Republic of Benin

H.E. Blaise COMPAORE
President of Burkina Faso
Chairman of the Authority of Heads of State and Government

H.E. Jose Maria NEVES
Prime Minister for and on behalf of the President of the Republic of Cape Verde

H.E. Laurent GBAGBO
President of the Republic of Cote d’Ivoire

H.E. Prof. Alhaji Yahya JAMMEH
President of the Republic of The Gambia

H.E. John Agyekum KUFUOR
President of the Republic of Ghana

Dr. Ahmed Tidiane SQUARE
Prime Minister for and on behalf of the President of the Republic of Guinea

H.E. Gen. Joao Bernardo VIEIRA
President of the Republic of Guinea Bissau

H.E. Joseph BOKAI
Vice President for and on behalf of the President of the Republic of Liberia

H.E. Amadou Toumani TOURE
President of the Republic of Mali

H.E. Seini OUMAROU
Prime Minister for and on behalf of the Republic of Niger

H.E. ALH. Umaru Musa YAR’ADUWA
President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
Mr. Abdou Aziz SOW
Minister of Information, Relation with the Institutions and NEPAD and NEPAD and Spokesman of the Government for and on behalf of the President of the Republic of Senegal

H.E. Dr. Ernest Bai KOROMA
President of the Republic of SIERRA LEONE

H.E. Faure Essozimna GNASSINGBE
President of the TOGOLISE Republic